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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Germany Takes Swift Steps

British Pound Goes Up to $4

France Finds Herriot Helped

London Will Wrestle Debts

New York Ends a Bad Racket

Women Crash Work Gates

GERMANY passes swiftly from one unique problem to another in working out its new national idea. A decree prohibits the opening of any new shops for six months. This is to prevent the numerous officials and employees dropped by the Government from turning shopkeepers and upsetting the trade of the middle class business people. The reconstruction of Protestantism is now seen to aim more at changing organization structures than at changing creeds. An important trade treaty is signed with Russia, which means Moscow grants Berlin the right to treat Communism in Germany as an internal matter. Germany's demand at Geneva to become a first class naval power brings confusion to the Disarmament Conference. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, head of the Reichsbank, reaching Washington for a parley with the President, calls Germany's crisis a moral one—All Germany wants, he says, is fair play.

¶Britain sees the pound go to $4, the highest price since the nation went off gold in 1931. The Bank of England confines its efforts to supporting the franc in order to protect sterling from violent fluctuations with regard to the chief gold currency still existing. London financial circles still argue the question of whether the United States is guilty of breach of contract in refusing to authorize payment of principal and interest on American securities in gold. Several commercial organs claim a default has occurred. The Financial News says that under American law America's action is justified—Gold dollar obligations can be paid in paper.

¶France welcomes Edouard Herriot home. The press is pessimistic on his visit having accomplished anything definite for France in the way of debts settlement or monetary stabilization, but believes of prime importance President Roosevelt's consecration of the United States to a policy of active collaboration with the rest of the world. This renunciation of neutrality is seen as strengthening the French plea for security before disarmament—"It is an immense step forward," says Herriot, "in the cause of peace."

¶The World Economic Conference may last six months. Such is the informed opinion in London, where active preparations for it are being made. The 60 nations will take two weeks to state their views and hopes; then committees will get down to business behind the scenes. Important results are expected to be announced early. Prime Minister MacDonald startles England by saying in a radio address that he envisages settlement of war debts during the conference. The subject is not on the program, but a settlement will promote everything else. The delegations are expected to talk debts informally—Debts will be the big "side porch" issue.

¶New York City's law enforcers succeed in smashing one of the city's flagrant commercial rackets. Through the conviction of four strong arm men for violence, the apprehension of several others and the fleeing of Joseph Weiner, sought as the ring's head, the poultry dealers are freed of a costly system of blackmail. Tribute was collected from the city's poulterers through a system of crate-renting. Four market men whose testimony convicted the suspects have been held in jail for protection, they fearing for their lives. The poultry racket is widespread—Many cities will now take hope.

¶Geneva sees the world war on opium making appreciable headway. The Permanent Central Opium Board opens fire on factories in Bulgaria which are flooding many countries with dope. The board's hands are immensely strengthened by the new convention limiting the manufacture of drugs, which the United States played an important part in bringing about. T. W. Russell Pasha, Cairo's chief of police, renders a fine service—He exposes the long-hidden sources with a Who's Who of the guilty wholesalers.

¶The United States Department of Labor finds women workers crashing the gate in all but a few lines of activity. So far, a census of occupational progress shows, no women are regularly registered as boiler makers, puddlers, railroad brakemen, soldiers or sailors, but four women are mining engineers, 41 are oiling factory machines, 21 are making a living as inventors, 66 are living even higher as aviators. In 17 occupations men appear to be gaining the ascendency, but in 26 pursuits women are making the relative gains. Their biggest lead is as real estate agents. They are not just quietly forging ahead—Silence never sold a corner lot.

Early British Bird Catches Fat Worm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Widnes, Eng.

A WIDNES firm forestalled all competitors recently when it set about manufacturing supplies of sulphate of copper for a hypothetical order from Greece.

Hearing that a large order was under contemplation, the company started manufacture, then sent a representative to Greece to inquire about the order. He got an order valued at £45,000, in the face of keen European competition. The order demanded urgent execution, and the Widnes company had the contract shipped within 10 days.

Chile Cuts Costs Of Defense to Aid Welfare Service

Public Relief Gets Fund but War Machine Is Still Costly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Public opinion here applauds the courageous stand of the Government to conserve the budget grants to social service at a time when it has forced reductions in the army and navy and every other public department. Practically all the money—approximately 100,000,000 pesos—which Chile spends in this way goes to what is known as the Beneficencia, or "the service of public charity."

The Beneficencia was initiated in the early days of the Republic and had its origin in the fortunate coöperation of the state and society. This fact serves to explain the special character of its primitive organization, in which fundamentals of charity and philanthropy predominates entirely.

Up to 1885, social relief organizations were governed by social regulations, dictated by each department at different times, as the various institutions came into existence. In 1917, in order to bring all the services under one rule, the government founded the Consejo Superior de Beneficencia Publica and charged it with the special task of securing unity of action and of drawing up a plan for the better organization and development of the services as a whole.

In December, 1927, a new organization was given to the social welfare services. In order to make its centralization more effective a central board was created, under the authority of the President of the Republic, to administer and fiscalize the services. The board is composed as follows: The Minister of Social Welfare, president; the Director-General of Sanitary Services; two members of the Council of Social Prevision; the dean of the faculty of medicine, and the chief state educational officer.

Chile Disregards Pay To Foreign Debtholders

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 6 (By U. P.)—Chile's 1933-34 budget, now before Congress, is the highest since 1929 despite the fact it contains no provision for resumption of service payments on the country's huge foreign debt. However, if estimates of revenues to be collected during the coming year are correct, a small surplus will be left after all internal obligations have been met.

Expenditures are estimated at 939,733,150 paper pesos ($23,493,328 at the unofficial peso valuation of 2.5 cents) while the income is calculated at 939,862,000 pesos. The country's foreign debt reaches the staggering total of 5,000,000,000 gold pesos ($600,000,000 at the rate of 12 cents per peso). For the first time this year's budget statement includes no apology for non-inclusion of service on the foreign debt, suspended since July, 1931.

The largest single item is for maintenance of the army, navy and air force, amounting to 26 per cent of the entire budget, despite the reduction of the army personnel from 15,000 men and officers in 1929 to 6000 and in the navy from 8000 to 4000.

League to Ask Peru Where Fleet Is Going

GENEVA, May 6 (AP)—Peru will be asked to explain why she is sending a fleet through the Panama Canal and whether this action has a belligerent purpose against Colombia, the League of Nations advisory committee dealing with the Leticia dispute decided today.

The rights of belligerents or alleged belligerents both inside and outside the Panama Canal Zone dominated the discussions of the committee and gave the controversy a pronounced Pan-American aspect.

According to the French member of the committee the Peruvian squadron asked and was refused the right of revictualing in the Canal Zone. The American member, Mr. Hugh Wilson, said he had received no information of the affair.

According to unconfirmed information from other sources, the Peruvian fleet intends to ascend the Amazon and reënforce the Peruvian land forces in the Leticia area.

Envoy From Chile Named

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 6 (AP)—Señor Manuel Trucco, former provisional President of Chile, has accepted appointment as Ambassador to the United States.

London Considers Dollar and Pound Parity Practical

Common Level Nearing Indexes Before London Abandoned Gold

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 6—With sterling exchange today at the highest point since Britain went off gold in September, 1931, and with wholesale commodity prices of primary products soaring in the United States, a position has arisen in which, in the British view, restoration of dollar and sterling parity has come once more within the range of possibilities.

Authoritative statistics published here today show that the typical dollar price is now 22 per cent higher than six weeks ago, while corresponding rates are only 5 per cent up. This means that the difference amounting to more than 20 per cent previously separating these two indexes has now almost disappeared, the common level reached being not far different from that on which both countries were transacting business two years ago. In other words President Roosevelt has shown that the long impasse caused by continually falling prices is no more intractable to monetary treatment than Mr. J. M. Keynes and other economists have declared would prove to be the case.

The Bank of England yesterday confined its operations in exchange to supporting the franc which thus has been prevented from following the dollar's downward course. This is strongly criticized in inflationist circles here but conforms to the ideas of orthodox British bankers who still desire to protect sterling from violent fluctuation in regard to the chief gold currency still existing

Gold Clause Controversy

The resultant controversy is illustrated in the gold clause question which has been much agitated during the past week. The interrogation which the British Government is to answer in the House of Commons Monday calls attention to the United States payment in paper instead of gold to foreign bondholders of Liberty Bond interest.

The claim hotly pressed in a number of financial organs here during the past week has been that since the interest on liberty and other

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

Mrs. Pinchot Leads Shirt Factory Girls In Picket March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALLENTOWN, Penna., May 6—With a white ribbon bearing the word "Striker" pinned to her bright red coat, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot yesterday led several hundred girl pickets in a march seven times around a shirt factory in Northampton in protest against alleged sweatshop conditions and then came to Allentown to support a group of boys and girls who were on strike.

Mrs. Pinchot's protégées here were amazed to win such distinguished support for their cause and pressed eagerly around her asking questions.

"Is it ladylike to picket?" a girl asked timidly.

"Well, it's a matter of noblesse oblige," the Governor's wife replied, laughing. "You are obliged to do it out of consideration for the many others who are suffering from low wages, if not for yourselves. Our ancestors fought their revolution. We must fight our economic revolution now."

Mrs. Pinchot arrived by automobile in Northampton, where 400 employees, most of them girls between the ages of 13 and 18, were on strike.

Testimony at a hearing of the Governor's commission investigating sweatshop conditions in needlecraft factories in the Lehigh Valley district, when girls and boys told of working long hours in unpleasant surroundings for as little as 57 cents a week, caused her to decide to work on their behalf.

While Mrs. Pinchot was actively protesting against conditions in the textile industry, the Assembly at Harrisburg, in the closing hours of its session yesterday, adopted a resolution for a legislative investigation of conditions under which children are employed in Pennsylvania industries.

Women Urged by Clubs To Shun Sweatshop Goods

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 6—An appeal to club women to refuse to buy cheap goods exploiting the labor of women and children was made by Mr. Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, here yesterday at a meeting of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs.

"Women and children are shamefully exploited but never more so than now," said Mr. McGrady. "Back of this exploitation is greed for increased profits."

Italian Clause Abrogated

ROME, May 6 (AP)—The Italian Corporations which floated dollar loans in New York totaling $235,800,000 have unanimously agreed to abrogate the gold clause in the bond contracts and pay interest in depreciated dollars. This agreement became known only today but it was made 10 days ago and thus before the United States Government's announcement of abrogation of the gold clause in Government bonds.

Business Pledges Coöperation With Roosevelt for Recovery

Puts Future in Federal Care but Insists on Balanced Budget and Restoration of Confidence—Urges Self-Regulation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 6—American industry pledged coöperation to the stabilization program of President Roosevelt in the concluding sessions of the United States Chamber of Commerce here. At the same time the business community in return asked for government assistance in economic recovery through a balanced budget and the formulation of policies designed to restore business and banking confidence.

The Chamber adopted a score or more of resolutions following the appearance before it of President Roosevelt—and at one session or another—of members of his Cabinet. The resolutions touched upon every phase of business life and international economy, with the single exception of war debts. In particular, the Chamber, in its resolution on industrial reorganization envisaged Government action to encourage effective trade organization agreements looking to self-government of particular fields of business, free of bureaucratic domination and control.

The undercurrent of the present session of the chamber's conference has been one of apprehension over the possibility of ironclad government regulation of business hours and wages, as proposed, for example, in the Black 30-hour-work-week bill, and the acknowledgment at last by many business men who have opposed the idea for years, that a degree of self-government for business must be set up within industry itself to forestall the inevitable alternative of outside regulation by federal agencies.

The present session of the chamber appears to many observers to be a turning point in its history; at any rate, never in recent memory has there been so much serious attention paid to possibilities of business self-stabilization through regulation of output, and joint action under the federal ægis to improve hours of work, wages and earning power.

Men like Mr. Gerard Swope, head of the General Electric Company, who have urged schemes for self-regulation for years, reiterated their proposals and gathered strength from the obvious intention of the new Administration to take action if industry does not act for itself.

"Those best equipped to solve the problems of industry are those who themselves are engaged in industry," the resolution on stabilization said in part. Arbitrary rules imposed from the outside "would bring widespread detriments, public and private."

With the determined and intelligent coöperation of the Government, "all enterprise would be held

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Marketing Strike Opposed by Head Of Farm Bureaus

O'Neal Places Confidence in Congressional Plans to Aid Agriculture

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 6—Considerable disturbance and newspaper headlines may be caused by the proposed farm strike May 13, but it will not assume large proportions nor materially influence the price of farm products, it is declared here by Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. O'Neal pointed out that the farm bureau has no connection with the National Farmers' Holiday Association and that the bureau has consistently opposed all resorts to lawlessness.

"The real solution of the farm problem," said Mr. O'Neal, "lies not in a temporary strike, but in establishing a sound national agricultural policy. We are now carrying forward the creation of such a policy in Washington."

Provision advocated by sane, sober leaders of organized agriculture, he said, are now embodied in the farm relief measure before Congress. Agriculture has made known its wants to the Administration, he said, and the program developed by the farm leaders has been accepted.

"This program," said Mr. O'Neal, "sponsored by the Administration, is now in process of enactment. It includes farm surplus and acreage control and the restoration of a price parity between agricultural and industrial products on the basis maintained prior to the World War; controlled inflation and an honest dollar; relief for farm mortgage indebtedness and adequate facilities to care for the credit needs of agriculture."

Mr. O'Neal said that the establishment of this program and its successful administration will bring about increased farm prices that will eliminate the conditions giving rise to disturbances in various agricultural states.

The federation, during the past 10 days, conducted a survey in states in which the Farmers' Holiday Association was operating to determine the extent of this movement. The information disclosed is as follows in part:

"At no time have more than 30 per cent of the farmers in Iowa been active in the holiday movement. Opinion is given that the whole movement has been a distinct detrimental factor to agricultural organizations, has lessened respect for law and order and has been an adverse factor in sound coöperative marketing."

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Things Present

Some timely information on exchange dumping is presented on the Editorial page.

Do you seem to have trouble with the long "u"? Read "Pronouncing the Vowels," today's installment in "Our Living Language" series on the Progress in Education page.

The illustrated article on Brahms on the Home Forum page should delight the musician.

The events of the week are graphically displayed on the news map on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, the News of Music, Arts, and Theaters page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and more Hymnal Notes.

Russia Proposes Sale of Railway Shares to Japan

Litvinoff Broaches Plan for Chinese Eastern in Moscow Talk

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 6—Moscow's tentative proposal to sell the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan or Manchoukuo, which was made by Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Minister, in conversation with the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow has been received here with considerable reserve, although some agreement will be no doubt eventually worked out.

Count Yasuya Uchida, Japanese Foreign Minister, does not comment upon the proposal other than by admitting that it had been received. An official spokesman said he believed that Japan was inclined to accept the idea "in principle," but he thought that the consummation of any deal would probably be long delayed.

He said that both Japan and Manchoukuo were presently unprepared to make any cash offer, neither could they trade any political agreements which Moscow may desire, such as a non-aggression pact for the railway.

It is recalled that the Foreign Office previously hinted that the question of purchase of the railway would be linked with the debts of the preceding Russian régimes, which Japan might cancel in return for Soviet cancellation of all claims to the railway.

New Hampshire Seeks Tax to Aid Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 6—Advocating a tax on theaters as an aid in carrying out the state program for education, Mr. James N. Pringle, Commissioner of Education for New Hampshire, expresses the opinion that such a tax would provide revenue for education, as well as a gasoline tax provides for highways.

Addressing the twentieth annual convention of the New Hampshire Congress of Parent Teachers, he pointed out that in 1920, total expenditures for highway construction totaled to within $200,000 as much as was expended for education. Comparison for the year 1932, showed $8,763,000 was used by the State Department of Education and $12,300,000 for highway purposes.

"The problem is, how can the financing of education be made possible, other than with property tax," he said, "which in this State furnishes 90 per cent of the revenue. We must do the same for education as was necessary to develop the state's highway system. If a tax on theaters is imposed, the revenues can be regulated according to theater attendance. Contrary to many beliefs," he added, "I believe in a more varied program now than ever before, instead of a reduction for economy's sake at the expense of the school pupils of New Hampshire."

Piece of Peary's Flag Given to His Daughter

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—A small piece of an American flag that Admiral Peary left in a cairn on the shores of the Arctic Sea while on his famous sled trip in 1906 was returned to the family of the explorer today.

The presentation was made to Mrs. Edward Stafford, a daughter, by the American Geographical Society, in whose possession it had been since found by the MacMillan expedition in 1914.

The piece was a part of the silk flag made by Mrs. Peary herself and that the Admiral carried on all his expeditions.

Roosevelt Opens Negotiation With Hitler Emissary

Plans Trip Down Potomac Tomorrow, With Radio Speech at Night

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 6—Embarking upon another week-end crammed with importance, President Roosevelt today took into his own hands direct negotiations with Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Herr Adolf Hitler's personal emissary.

At the same time, he snatched a few odd moments to begin preparation of another milestone in his administration—the radio account of his stewardship and aims, to be given to the nation tomorrow night. He will complete this preparation in a solitary cruise down the Potomac tomorrow aboard the Sequoia. Many domestic problems are hanging fire, to which he is also giving a good measure of his attention.

The talk with Dr. Schacht marks the first occasion on which the new Administration has come to grips with a spokesman for the Hitler régime. Since the Fascist dictatorship took the reins of power in Germany, the United States has been unrepresented by an Ambassador in Berlin. The retiring Ambassador, Mr. Frederic M. Sackett Jr., called at the White House and State Department early this week to give his full views of the new régime in preparation for today's talks.

Dr. Schacht's visit is regarded here as highly opportune. President Roosevelt has a good many questions he wishes cleared up. He has approached these questions with utmost tact. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was instructed to treat the question of anti-Semitic agitation in Germany with the greatest restraint. The Hitler Government was given the fullest benefit of every doubt, and no official protests were addressed to Berlin.

But now the time has come when President Roosevelt, with the frankness which has characterized all his other talks, can ask Dr. Schacht exactly how far the German Government plans to go in activities which touch American interests.

The first question probably touches the vast American investments in

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Legislative Mills Grind Smaller Grist In Many of States

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 6—Overproduction in law-making is showing a decrease although state legislators had more "raw material" available this year than in previous sessions, it is shown by a survey by the American Legislators' Association, made public today.

The average Legislature which met in regular session this year has passed about 260 bills in its entire session as compared with 291 passed by the same Legislatures in 1931, and 331 passed in 1929, while altogether the Legislatures which are now adjourned have enacted about 7000 laws, or nearly 1200 less than these same Legislatures passed in 1931, according to the survey.

"It would appear that the depression has affected legislative output," the association's statement says. Many more legislative proposals were made in some states than in others. Pennsylvania, New York and California legislators were presented with the largest number of bills. The total of 4450 bills in Pennsylvania was almost matched by the 4440 proposals in New York.

"California is in third place with less than 3900 bills introduced to date. The two Legislatures which were confronted with the fewest bills in their regular sessions this year were Vermont, with 390, and Utah, with 400."

Bulgaria Conscripts Workers for Railroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulg.

YOU have to roll up your sleeves, get out your spade and go to work, if you live within six miles of a railroad line under course of construction in Bulgaria. At least, for five days a year, until the line is finished. If you prefer, you may pay the State $1.10 annually instead.

If you live more than six miles from the new line you must pay a special railroad tax of 35 cents yearly. As far as women are concerned, only those paying income tax have to help build the railroads.

Slight General Decrease Shown In Relief Needs

Several Cities Report Peak in Unemployment Passed in April

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—The "slight but definite upturn," which President Roosevelt told the Chamber of Commerce of the United States had been witnessed in most industries during the past few weeks, apparently has already been reflected in the unemployment relief situation in many parts of the country.

A survey of relief agencies shows a slight but widespread trend toward a slackening in relief needs, which had steadily increased throughout the winter.

Reports from various cities follow:

SAN FRANCISCO—A "considerable decrease" in applications for relief.

DETROIT—A "definite decrease" in applications in the past few days for the first time since last summer.

INDIANAPOLIS—Relief expenditures in Marion County (Indianapolis) decreased 15 per cent in April.

PITTSBURGH—Increase in relief applications checked for first time in several years. Week of April 17 there were only 797 new appeals for relief as against 2343 week of March 13.

CLEVELAND—Smallest increase in April of new applications since last November.

NEW YORK—Slight decrease in applications.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A "considerable decline" recently in direct relief cases in city. Throughout State applications increased in large cities but decreased in towns and rural districts, average decrease of about 20 per cent.

ATLANTA—Every branch of relief work has felt some easing of pressure. April figures not yet available but relief officials expect decrease of applications to be "material."

DALLAS—Slight decrease of applications for first time in months.

TULSA—Some easing of situation in Oklahoma.

LOS ANGELES—Increase of applications first two weeks of April but decrease last two weeks.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Rate of increase in new applications has slowed.

BOSTON—Largest relief roll on record in April but total April 30 was 200 fewer than peak.

WASHINGTON—April figures not yet available but officials expect decrease of seasonal nature.

PHILADELPHIA—Steady increase through winter until April 1. Little change since then, indicating demand was "leveled off."

CHARLOTTE—Decrease of 300 families on the relief rolls in April.

RICHMOND, Va.—Slight pickup in

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Leisurely Flight Into Stratosphere To Keep in Contact With Earth by Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, May 6—A slow ascent into the stratosphere with frequent stops for natural scientific observations is planned by Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle, when he takes off in a big balloon from Chicago this summer, it was stated today.

Instead of reaching the peak altitude in three or four hours, as Prof. Auguste Piccard did. Commander Settle plans to give himself at least 12 hours to reach the upper regions. The flight will start at midnight some time between July 1 and July 20, but no definite date can be set until weather conditions are determined.

"The weather must be perfect in order to accomplish the objectives of the flight," Commander Settle said.

Commander Settle and his aide, who has not been selected, but who may be Professor Piccard himself, expect to keep in constant touch with the earth on the trip, and hope to break the 10½-mile record set by Professor Piccard last summer.

"The flight doesn't involve any particular element of danger," Commander Settle added. "It is just another balloon flight in every way comparable to flying in a racing balloon. I plan a midnight take-off, and my descent will be as rapid as is safe. A radio will be carried aboard the balloon."

Mr. Ward T. Van Orman, world-famous balloonist, will leave for Midlands, Mich., shortly, to supervize the construction of the globular "basket" for the 600,000-cubic-foot balloon which is being constructed by the Goodyear Zeppelin Company in Akron.

The spherical air-tight gondola will be equipped with a huge doughnut-shaped landing pontoon, to be inflated on the way down. This will take the shock out of landing and float the car if it lands on water.

Heavy flying clothes will be the chief protection of the fliers from the cold. A portion of the gondola will be painted black to absorb heat from the sun's rays.

Instruments for the flight, and apparatus to measure cosmic rays on this, the first American flight into the stratosphere, are now being constructed at the University of Chicago by Dr. Arthur H. Compton, authority on cosmic rays.

Dr. Compton said the flight into the stratosphere will form part of a world-wide survey of cosmic rays which is in progress under his direction.

"We have three expeditions in this field" he said. "One in Greenland, a second at Cape Horn and a third is leaving India and heading for the United States by way of China and Japan. A fourth expedition is soon to leave for equatorial Africa. In addition we are now building automatic recording devices in Chicago. These will be put in permanent observatories in all parts of the world and continuous records made of cosmic rays for the next several years. In this way we hope to get additional data of fluctuations in cosmic ray intensities."

Germany Acts To Safeguard Small Trader

Move Made to Prevent Undue Competition by Former Officials

Moscow Pact Hailed

Berlin Applauds This Step to Removal of Isolation in Foreign Policy

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 6—As a protection to the German small retail trader the Government yesterday decreed that in the next six months there shall be a general prohibition against opening any new shop which would endanger the livelihood of middle-class business persons.

Later it is expected that normal rules of business competition will prevail, but such action is taken now to prevent the large number of officials and other service employees who were recently dismissed from entering retail business and causing a loss to present trades people.

If Germany's cartels fail they must come under state control, according to the Economic Ministry. Their purpose shall not be the greatest profit, but during the period of economic recession, security of existence for all.

State control is intended to guarantee that the cartels shall function organically in the national economy, and not merely serve purely capitalist interests.

Moscow Ratifies Treaty

Recent ratification of the Soviet-German "Treaty of Berlin" at Moscow is welcomed here as an important step toward the easing of Germany's situation with its eastern neighbors and bringing Germany from its foreign political isolation.

The Treaty of Berlin, which since the Rapallo agreement of 1922 has been the basis of Soviet-German relations, was ready for signature in June, 1931, but Germany's internal political difficulties delayed ratification almost two years.

By the present Government's use of the absolute powers enjoyed under emergency decrees and Germany's accommodating the Russians in extensive trade credits, both this treaty and the German-Soviet arbitration understanding of January, 1929, are extended.

This agreement means for Germany that Russia acknowledges that German treatment of Communism is Germany's internal affair, while to Russia's Communists it is a severe blow, since they cannot henceforth rely upon foreign support. Economically, it is also important to Germany since the Russian market in 1932 absorbed 650,000,000 marks worth of German wares, and about 70 per cent of German machinery exports went to Russia.

Seven Governors Named

Official announcement of the appointment of seven new governors for principal states, following the previous appointments of Capt. Hermann Goering and General von Epp to similar positions in Prussia and Bavaria, respectively, means that National Socialist unification of the Reich and the states is almost complete from an organization viewpoint.

Still unannounced are governors for Hamburg, Luebeck, Mecklenburg and Lippe. Originally it was intended to have one governor for the three Hanseatic cities—Hamburg, Bremen and Luebeck—and Chancellor Adolf Hitler was invited to accept such post, but the Chancellor refused and agreement upon another governor has not yet been reached.

The seven new governors appointed caused little surprise, since all had been long active in National Socialist circles, and their appointments had been merely a question of agreement within the party itself. It is regarded as highly significant that the Nationalists, whose influence within the present Government is held to be declining, have not been included among the governorship appointees.

Bulgaria's Dispute With Greece Settled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg.—A dispute of 20 years' standing, between Bulgaria and Greece, has just been settled by the Hague Tribunal, according to an announcement here by Mr. N. Moushanoff, Prime Minister of Bulgaria.

The arbitrator appointed by the Council at The Hague to pronounce on the case has invalidated most of the Greek claims to territory in the Balkan Peninsula, it is stated, recognizing indemnity for $95,000, instead of for the $8,000,000 which Greece demanded.

When the Balkan States, in the first Balkan War of 1913, eliminated Turkish domination from practically the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, the Bulgarian State took possession of extensive woods which the Greek Government maintains belonged to Greek subjects. Bulgaria, however, holds that the transfer of these woods from Turkish to Greek hands on the eve of the flight of the Turkish Army was a fictitious transaction, and that the forests were really Turkish and not Greek property.

College Expert Advice Declared Government Need

Harvard Business School Speaker Talks on Politicians' Task

Fitting the university expert into the structure of American government without fettering him with political pressure constitutes one of the greatest needs of the present day, according to Mr. Frederick M. Davenport, former member of Congress from New York, who spoke last night at the Harvard Business School in the closing meeting of its 25th anniversary celebration.

Discussing the "Magnitude of the Politicians' Task," Mr. Davenport reviewed the numerous heterogeneous functions of government which the ordinary citizen expects the "invisible" politician to furnish and to establish into a coherent protective unity.

"The government of the state and nation has become a vast, technical tangle of activities, necessarily administered by bureaucratic competence or incompetence, as the case may be," Mr. Davenport said. "But the contact of bureaucracy with the desires and ambitions of the average man, no one supplies but the politician. That is practically one-half the task of the conscientious member of Congress. The taxpayers, veterans, immigration derelicts, citizens with business troubles, job hunters, information seekers—not to mention postmasters, the political representative in Congress has these groups always with him, sleeping or waking.

"The university expert is of great assistance. The houses of Congress gingerly employ him. But at the most important point of testimony-taking before committees, there is a curious futility. The committee advertises a hearing on an important measure and opens it wide to all. Those who have especial interest on one side or the other come and overwhelm the committee with statistical tables and realms of material.

"University experts might well meet in advance of hearings, in executive session with the committees, to aid in marking the bounds of useful inquiry. This would save a vast waste of time and energy in excursions far afield. They would then sit throughout the hearings and listen to the testimony, master it, help to evaluate it, and interpret it finally in executive session with the committee. As the situation is now, the expert at an open meeting, even though called by the committee, is under suspicion of some member of the committee as having been planted for a purpose.

"We must improve the genus 'politician.' He is the man about whom all evil is known and very little good. Virtue seems to be rarely worth a headline. As a matter of fact he is the person who actually brings things to pass within the fabric of government. He understands human nature and persuades people to behave like rational beings when they are in danger of milling around like muddle-headed cattle.

"There must be more of him, possessed of higher intellectual and moral quality than at present. He can make democracy work and nobody else can. There must be thousands of recruits from the younger citizenship. The chief reason that large numbers of young men and women do not employ their energies in this field is the almost universal and shameless denunciation of public servants in America."

Chile Seeks to Protect Rheas

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 6 (By U. P.)—Protection for the rapidly disappearing rhea, or South American ostrich, which runs wild over the plains of Patagonia and Magellan Territory, has been requested by Gov. Jara Torres of Magallanes, who claims that unscrupulous hunters are exterminating it. Introduction of reindeer into the Magellean Territory, the most southerly inhabited country in the world, is to be attempted by the Chilean Government.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Model of Radcliffe College Buildings Is Ready for Exhibition

Radcliffe College is going to attend the Century of Progress Fair at Chicago in a model of the College yard, trees, buildings, and all, designed by Miss Mary Almy, Radcliffe '04, and made by the Architectural Division of the Emergency Planning and Relief Bureau, Inc. It will be on display at the architect's shop at 19 Bromfield Street.

While not all of Radcliffe is represented here the yard and its five buildings, bounded by Brattle and Garden and James and Mason Streets and Appian way, are finished in miniature. Trees and buildings are set in their proper scale. One building, the gymnasium, can be lifted off its foundations, revealing locker rooms, and swimming tank complete down to tiny figures on spring board and around the pool.

The whole model, after a trip to Radcliffe for examination and approval, and following its display at the Architects Shop, will be placed in a specially designed box and sent to Chicago where it will be displayed before a backdrop showing the proximity of the college to historic Concord and Lexington.

Arrests Increase For Drunkenness

An increase of more than 10 per cent in the number of arrests for drunkenness in Boston during April as compared with arrests made in April, 1932, is reported by the Boston Police Department.

While no official explanation of this increase was given, it is believed likely that the sale of 3.2 beer is the reason for a greater number of arrests for drunkenness. This opinion is further substantiated by a comparison of the drunkenness arrests during March with those of April which show an increase of 855 arrests.

Arrests in April amounted to 3419, an increase of 374, as compared with a year ago. Until 3.2 beer was legalized in Massachusetts, drunkenness arrests in Boston for the first three months of 1933 showed a considerable decline, as compared with a corresponding period last year. This gain was offset during the month of April, which witnessed a sharp increase in the number of drunkenness arrests simultaneously with the lawful dispensation of 3.2 beer, which, according to law is held non-intoxicating.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, probably with showers tonight and Sunday morning; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds, shifting to westerly Sunday.

Maine: Occasional rain tonight and Sunday; somewhat cooler Sunday.

Other New England States: Rain tonight, probably ending Sunday morning; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing easterly winds, becoming fresh possibly strong at times over south portion and shifting to westerly late tonight or Sunday morning, and overcast weather with occasional rain tonight and Sunday morning.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	50	56	Montreal	42	60
Bismarck	40	60	Nantucket	52	54
Boston	52	63	New Orleans	72	86
Buffalo	50	56	New York	50	62
Calgary	38	58	Norfolk, Va.	60	68
Charleston	78	80	North Platte	44	50
Chicago	40	50	Philadelphia	52	64
Cincinnati	56	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	52	84
Denver	46	64	Pittsburgh	52	60
Eastport, Me.	42	50	Portland, Me.	50	58
Hatteras	74	74	Raleigh	56	66
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. May 5	78	..	St. Louis	48	68
	74	..	St. Paul	46	58
Helena, Mont.	40	56	Salt Lake City	38	52
Huron, S. D.	42	62	San Francisco	48	56
Jacksonville	74	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	42	62
Kansas City	46	48	Seattle	44	58
Key West	82	86	Tampa	78	88
Los Angeles	50	64	Washington	70	56
Memphis	62	72	Wichita, Kan.	46	58
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	44	52

A—9 a. m. May 6.
B—Maximum May 5.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 9:16 p. m., Sunday 9:44 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:18 p. m.

Here's Radcliffe Ready for Chicago Trip

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MODEL OF COLLEGE BUILDINGS TO BE SHOWN AT THE CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION

Horse Stunts to Aid Boston Relief Fund

Picturesque artillery horses, whose army services are to be terminated May 15 when the artillery will be motorized, will be honored tonight at the Boston Garden where a "One Night with Horses" program is to be conducted for the benefit of the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign.

Chico, a horse who served on the western front during the World War, will represent all the horses of the service in the ceremony which will be carried out by Battery A of the 101st Field Artillery. The exercises will be one of the outstanding features of the program. Chico is the mount of Brig.-Gen John H. Sherburne.

The program starts at 7:30 p. m. Features of the evening include novel horse drills, stunt riding, jumping contests, artillery maneuvers and a polo game between the Boston Pilgrims and the New York Orioles. Outstanding organizations participating include the Boston Mounted Police, the 110th Cavalry Mounted Band, Troops E and B, 110th Cavalry, and the Aleppo Temple Mounted Patrol.

Economics Prize Won By Bucknell Professor

For his thesis on "The Illinois Central Railroad and Its Colonization Work," Dr. Paul W. Gates, faculty member of Bucknell University, has won the David A. Wells Prize in Economics by Harvard University. Announcement was made today by Prof. H. H. Burbank, David A. Wells professor of political economy at Harvard.

The prize carries a cash award of $500, and is awarded annually to a student or recent graduate of Harvard University for the best thesis embodying the results of original investigation in economics. Dr. Gates obtained his Ph. D. degree at Harvard in 1930.

Tonight at the Pops

Polonaise ..... Chopin
"Sakuntala," Overture ..... Goldmark
"Perpetuum Mobile" ..... Strauss
"Rigoletto," Fantasia ..... Verdi

Irish Rhapsody ..... Herbert
Gypsy Dance ..... Nachez
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky

"Grubenlichter," Waltz ..... Zeller
"New Moon," Selection ..... Romberg
Stars and Stripes Forever ..... Sousa

Pittsfield Girl Wins Prize

DURHAM, N. H., May 6 (AP)—Miss Justine Longre of Pittsfield High School last night was adjudged the winner of the twenty-first annual University of New Hampshire interscholastic speaking contest. Second prize was awarded to Miss Eleanore Irwin of Laconia and third place to Mr. Elwood O. Wells of Pembrook Academy.

Events Tonight

"One Night with Horses," benefit Boston Emergency Relief Campaign, Boston Garden, 8:15.

Footlight Club: Final performance of Noel Coward's "The Young Idea," Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, 8:15.

Bannockburn Society: Pageant depicting scenes in Scotland's History, Hotel Statler, 8.

Newton Dramatic Club: Presentation of "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep," by P. G. Wodehouse, Newton Center Women's Clubhouse, Newton Center, 8.

Tufts College: Junior Day dance, evening.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Annual open house, with laboratories in operation and demonstration of school activities, until 10.

Bouve-Boston School of Physical Education: Annual bazaar, 105 South Huntington Avenue, until 10.

Omega Iota Phi Sorority: Dinner meeting, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 6:30.

Dana Hall School: Final Bardwell Auditorium Course entertainment, illustrated lecture, "Four Hundred Fathoms Down," by Dr. William Beebe, 8.

Theaters

Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8:30.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Hollis—"Kathleen Ni Houlihan," and "The Playboy of the Western World," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Shame," 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 7:45, 9:50.
Colonial—"The Mask and the Face," 8:30.
Loew's Orpheum—"Secrets," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Working Man," 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:35 p. m.

Music

George W. Brown Hall—Sonata recital by Naomi Trombley, violinist, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, 8:15.

Events Sunday

Longwood Towers: Concert by Boston Choristers, Longwood Avenue, Brookline, 8.

Boston Browning Society: Anniversary celebration, talk, "A Century of Browning," by Dr. Henry Hallam Saunderson, Old South Church, Copley Square, 3.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mrs. Harriette Price, contralto; Mr. Sheridan Russell, violoncellist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, Fenway Court, 2:45. Open to public. Program as follows:

Allegro non troppo
Allegretto quasi minuetto
from Sonata in E minor ..... Brahms
Mr. Russell
Voce di donna, from "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
The Hills of Gruzia ..... Mednikoff
Song of April ..... Salter
Indian Summer ..... Saar
In Italy ..... Boyd
Mrs. Price
Intrada ..... Desplanes
Gavotte ..... Valentini
Aria ..... Composer unknown
Rondo ..... Boccherini
Mr. Russell

Workmen's Educational Institute of Roxbury: Address, "Slavery and the Chain Gangs of the South," by Mr. John L. Spivak, author, New International Hall, 42 Wenonagh Street, Roxbury, 8.

Williams Municipal Building: South End music festival, auspices City Wide Committee on Health and Recreation, Shawmut Avenue and Brookline Street, 7:30. Open to public.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Meeting, Armenian Professional Women's Club, talk on literary works of Zabelle Asadour, 8. Open to public.

Children's Museum of Boston: Exhibition of arts and crafts, through May 15. Illustrated talk, "Monkey Tales," by Mr. Horace Taylor, 3:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Events Monday

Boston Congregational Ministers: Meeting, 14 Beacon Street, 11.

Harvard University: Lecture, "The Bible in Spain," by Prof. A. G. Solalinde, Emerson Hall, Cambridge, 5. Open to public.

National Park Seminary: Luncheon meeting, University Club, 12:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Shame," 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 7:45, 9:50.
Loew's Orpheum—"Secrets," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45 p. m.
Metropolitan—"A Working Man," 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:35 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; Modern Woodcuts, Modern Illustrated Books.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making, Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling. This exhibition was assembled by coöperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston. Through May 15.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets — Paintings by Nancy Wynne Parker, May 4-May 17.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition of books from the John Adams Library (Treasure Room), May 1-7; travel posters and literature (Exhibition Room), May 1-14; lumber manufacture, ink making and Chinese dolls (Children's Room), May 1-7.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Exhibition sculpture by Alice Balch stone; pen and ink drawings by Marguerite Davis.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, other hours by appointment. Open Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free; closed on national holidays.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Elishemius. Through May 13.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Exhibition of Negro arts and crafts. Through May.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Costume Plates from Godey's, Peterson's, Ackerman's and other nineteenth century magazines. Through June.

The Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Paintings by Walter E. Campbell. Through May 15.

The Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Theresa F. Barnstein, May 1-14.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Civic Improvements For Boston Discussed

Prospects of further transportation improvements in Metropolitan Boston, to be made possible under the terms of a federal proposal to distribute $4,500,000,000 throughout the country for unemployment relief, were discussed by Mr. John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, at a meeting of the Metropolitan Planning Division, yesterday.

If the federal appropriation is made, the metropolitan area will go through with a program which includes more underpasses, traffic circles and express arteries to the suburbs, it was learned following the conference. There were discussions also of improvements needed to boom the Port of Boston, particularly in reference to improved handling of commerce and electrification of railroads.

The former Mayor was enthusiastic over the prospects of a better housing program. Railroad grade separations figured in the plan of improvements.

Three Boston Streets Closed During Repairs

Three thoroughfares in Boston were closed and parking was prohibited on another in temporary regulations promulgated by Mr. Joseph A. Conry, traffic commissioner, yesterday.

Because of the precarious condition of the front wall of a three-story structure on Florence Street, South End, that street has been decreed unsafe for traffic until repairs are completed.

Surface repairs have necessitated shutting down traffic on Bloomfield Street, Dorchester, for nearly a month, and on Northern Avenue between Atlantic and Sleeper Streets until noon tomorrow. Parking will be prohibited on Nashua Street, South Side, between Minot and Cotting Streets, and on Minot Street between Billerica and Nashua Streets, during the next week because of the circus at the Boston Garden.

Dean Albers Honored By Boston University

Prof. Homer Albers, dean of Boston University's school of law, who has served the school for 50 years, has been honored by dedication to him of the current issue of the Law Review, quarterly publication of the students and faculty of the law department.

Dean Albers entered the law school as a student in 1882 and graduated in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, magna cum laude. In the same year he became an instructor in the school. In 1892 he became a professor and in 1912 was elected dean. The tribute in the Law Review ends with the acrostic:

"A leader with the prophet's gift imbued;
"Lawyer and guide to law's unselfish end,
"By nature fashioned in heroic mood,
"Eager the youth to help and to defend;
"Receive the tribute of our gratitude.
"So honor we our teacher and our friend."

Food Prices Show Gains on Several Important Items

A loaf of bread which last week sold for six cents but this week sells for seven cents, is bringing inflation home to the housewife. Already price tags in the grocery stores are reflecting the effects of anticipated currency inflation. But managers of retail chain and independent grocery stores generally have expressed the conviction that, whereas prices have already registered some gains, the real upward swing has not yet taken place, though imminent.

Those products that have shared in the rise include: Butter, flour, canned milk, cheese, pork, bread, sugar and certain canned vegetables. Flour particularly is in the van of the upswing, with one store manager reporting that it has advanced twice each week for the last three weeks. Sugar was reported as costing the customer about 7 cents more for each 10 pounds than it did a month ago. The price of canned tomatoes from the wholesaler was reported as advancing from $2.10 a case to $2.45. Butter was recorded as adding 2 to 4 cents to its last month's price. A rise in bread was expected as the natural result of increases in the prices of flour and wheat.

The consensus was that retail prices are lagging behind wholesale prices. Retail stores with stock on hand at the old prices are reported as selling out these inventories at existing levels. But upon renewal of orders the full force of rising prices, which have been recorded in factory quotations, are expected to reach the consumers.

Several store managers reported accelerated buying, explaining that there is a tendency evidenced to get under the wire and take advantage of existing prices. One manager declared chain store superintendents were predicting a 30 per cent rise in the price level within a short space.

Relief Is Sent South To Wind-Swept Area

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 6 (AP)—Spring storms, reaping destruction from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic seaboard, left 37 known dead in their wake today and raised to nearly 200 the total of lives taken by southern tornadoes since March.

Yesterday's twisters, the second of a series born in the lower Mississippi Valley this week, killed 22 in Alabama and 15 in South Carolina as they leveled homes and buildings in more than half a dozen communities.

Relief forces today followed the new trail of storms to aid the homeless and scores of injured and begin rehabilitation.

Maine Bank Head Resigns

AUGUSTA, Me., May 6 (AP)—Mr. Sanger N. Annis, State Bank Commissioner, whose department has been under the scrutiny of the Governor and Executive Council for the past several days, resigned today.

Literary Landmark, Site of Indiana Novel, To Be Sold by Author

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The House of a Thousand Candles is for sale. A literary landmark here since it was first built in 1904, the home, on a boulevard that was once the mall fronted by this city's finest houses, is to be turned into a business establishment. Stately trees that made the street distinctive remain, but commercial and mercantile enterprises have forced the better residence area on uptown. And so The House of a Thousand Candles is no longer to be a family fireside.

The same year the house was being built, Meredith Nicholson, then a young Indianapolis newspaper man, conceived an idea for a novel while taking a brief vacation at Lake Maxinkuckee, in Indiana. The inspiration of his new home prompted him to write his world-famous novel, "The House of a Thousand Candles." Until Mr. Nicholson moved from the place a few years ago, candles in all 17 rooms of the house were kept burning each Christmas.

"I built the house intending to live in it all my life," said Mr. Nicholson recently. "I never dreamed that Indianapolis, or America, would grow so much in 30 years."

Mr. Nicholson followed the residence trend uptown. He has always insisted that pleasant and dignified surroundings aided enjoyment of the good life.

Before-Summer Clearance Sale of
DRESSES
Originally $16.50, $19.75 and $26
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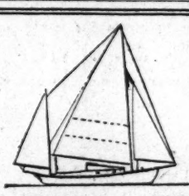
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	Were	NOW
Navy and Black Street Coats *A few in Beige-Gray*	$85.00 to $195.00	59.50 to 95.00
Spring Coats Swagger Models	$95.00 to $125.00	65.00
Little Salon Coats	$39.50 to $55.00	29.50
15 Fine Silk Dresses	$95.00 to $150.00	69.50
27 Lovely Spring Hats	$25.00 to $35.00	15.00
11 Ensemble Costumes *one-of-a-kind*	$150.00 to $195.00	75.00 to 115.00
37 Individual Pieces	$50.00 to $95.00	25.00

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Social Service Finds Aid Needed In Manhattanville

New York Societies Open Program to Help Slums of Near-by Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 6—As spring turns to summer, a huge coöperative program of sociological research and relief work is being mapped for a "lost," but densely populated, area of New York City—Manhattanville—which has been found to rival the lower East Side for crowded, squalid living.

This area lies in the valley between 116th and 134th streets, extending from Harlem to the Hudson River. On the heights of Morningside Park, to the west, is Columbia University, and it was in the trustees' room of the latter that plans for the relief-research project have been formulated in which all the educational and religious institutions of the university center will join.

The effects of unemployment were early felt in Manhattanville, and the students of Union Theological Seminary began working in its midst two years ago. So little attention had been given to conditions there that few playgrounds had been placed and there was no settlement center.

The task became too large for the volunteer resources of the seminary, and the facts were brought to the attention of the other institutions of the section. As a result the Neighborhood Association of Morningside and Manhattanville has been formed with the coöperation of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Bishop William T. Manning, the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick of the Riverside Church, and the heads of the Jewish Theological Seminary, the Juilliard Graduate School of Music, International House, and other organizations. It will function throughout the summer and longer if conditions warrant.

Strange things have befallen Manhattanville since it was named a village in 1806. It became a Dutch settlement in 1848, and then came the German revolutionaries and immigrants fleeing the Irish famine. Years later, with the growth of the city to the south, the Broadway subway and the Eighth Avenue Elevated were built, and a large influx of Italians and Jews was added to the racial mixture.

Today, much of the valley is slum area of 25-year-old tenements, and most of the children play in the streets. Fifty per cent of the population is foreign born, with the predominant nationalities Italian, Spanish, Polish, Greek, Czech, French, Chinese and Japanese. Negroes constitute 17 per cent of its people.

Until now, however, the area has gone unnoticed by the social research experts of the university, who have sought out remote neighborhoods to analyze for betterment, unaware that the very problems they were studying lay just under the hill.

Journalism Awards Granted for Service By Missouri School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 6—Three newspapers and four individuals were awarded medals of honor for meritorious service in the field of journalism by the University of Missouri School of Journalism here today as the chief event of the school's silver anniversary observance. Dr. Walter Williams, president of the university, and dean and founder of the School of Journalism, made the awards.

Newspapers honored were: The London Times, for its "impartiality, learning, courage, completeness and accuracy," cited as the "greatest of British journals and the leading newspaper of the world"; The Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo., for "vigorous, persistent, intelligent public service"; and The Japan Advertiser, Tokyo, for "exemplifying the highest type of American journalism in a foreign country."

Individuals receiving the awards were: Mr. Charles G. Ross, a graduate of the university, member of the original faculty of the School of Journalism 25 years ago, and now chief Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, for "outstanding work in reporting of national affairs, and by interpretative comment serving the people unusually well in a time of national stress"; to Mr. Harry J. Grant, publisher of the Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis., "because of his valuable service in building up a newspaper that has afforded distinguished service as an exponent of clean, courageous and progressive journalism"; to Mr. J. P. Tucker, editor of the Platte County Gazette, Parkville, Mo., for "his competent advocacy throughout a half century of able editorship of a Missouri rural newspaper of the highest type, for advancement of education, and furtherance of the principles of Christian living," and to Miss Malvina Lindsay, special writer of the Kansas City Journal-Post, for "thoroughness of preparation, accuracy and intelligence in her years of newspaper interviews."

The award consists of a bronze medallion on one side of which is inscribed the home of the School of Journalism, Jay H. Neff Hall, and on the other side, crossed quills, the name of the recipient and the words, "For Distinguished Work in Journalism." This is the fourth year of the awards.

First Civilian Corps Trains at Georgia Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The first Georgians for the Civilian Conservation Corps, 73 men from Fulton County and 25 from DeKalb, are encamped at Fort McPherson for the two weeks of preliminary training, Maj.-Gen. Edward L. King, the corps area commander, has stated.

"The men will be fed with the best food the army has to offer. The work they are to do will not be easy and we want to have them prepared," Major-General King said.

Not for Speeding—Just for Safety

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DUTCH CYCLISTS GET TRAFFIC FOLDERS

Police Distribute Instructions to Smooth Out the Jam Caused by Some of 3,000,000 "Wheels" Used for Transport in the Netherlands.

American Experts To Assist Turkey In Trade Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 6 — Paying the United States a neat compliment, the Turkish Government recently asked the Department of State to designate a group of American experts who would assist in restoring prosperity to Turkey. Acting on the theory that the United States has an exportable surplus of such experts, the Department has chosen a well-qualified and distinguished group who will shortly start for the Ottoman Republic.

Heading the group is Mr. Walker D. Hines of New York, who was director-general of the American railroads during the World War, and since has done much work for the League of Nations in the Rhineland and Danubian areas. In Turkey he will make a general economic survey of all the resources, and submit a report which it is hoped will constitute an economic program for the future.

Mr. Hines's chief assistant will be Maj. B. B. Somerville of the United States Army Engineers, who assisted Mr. Hines in Europe in 1925. Others, all formerly high expert officials in their fields in the United States, include Mr. Charles E. Bell, railway adviser, and Mr. Matthew van Siclen and Mr. Sidney Paige, mining advisers.

Mr. Robert H. Vorfeld of Washington, D. C., is now at work in Turkey reorganizing the customs administration of that country. Mr. Wallace Clark has been employed to reorganize monopolies on tobacco, alcohol and salt. Mr. S. P. Clark has been in Turkey for some time as an agricultural expert, specializing in cotton production. Dr. Beryl Parker, an authority on child education, is already at work directing the establishment and development of a system of kindergarten schools.

Continental Baking Profit

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Continental Baking Corporation, for the 15 weeks ended April 15, had net profit of $323,201, equal to 71 cents a share on the 6 per cent preferred stock, compared with $712,173, or $1.45 a preferred share in the corresponding 1932 period.

Police 'Educate' Cyclists of Holland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Traffic regulations were distributed to cyclists at crossroad halts by the Amsterdam police recently. Education is better than punishment, is the attitude of the Dutch police authorities, who are endeavoring to make the 3,000,000 cyclists of the Netherlands (out of 8,000,000 inhabitants) traffic rule-conscious.

The Dutch Tourist Club printed the folders in which the traffic rules are explained and illustrated. Some 50,000 folders were distributed in a few hours at 200 crowded points.

Amsterdam is said to be the most cycle-crowded city in the world. There are 250,000 cyclists in the city itself, while every morning and every evening over 400,000 cyclists enter and leave it again.

Forest Corps Strike Called Due to 'Reds'

NEWARK, N. J., May 6 (AP)—As the culmination of a "strike" in the Camp Dix mess hall, 45 Newark youths who were in the Civilian Conservation Corp, were back at their homes today.

Officers said the trouble had been brewing several days. They became suspicious, they said, when some of the men received money orders from outside. On one day, one company commander said, 212 money orders came to men in his company and officials were "convinced" the agitation came from outside sources.

Summarily discharged yesterday by Brig.-Gen. H. L. Laubach, commanding officer at the camp, the men were sent home aboard a special train. Upon arrival here, they complained of maltreatment at the hands of army officers at the camp and poor food and declared they could not work because they were "being starved."

Poultry Racketeers Guilty in New York

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Police said today they believed they had broken a reign of terror among Bronx poultry dealers with the conviction of four racketeers and the rearrest of three others on charges of malicious mischief.

The four convicted were Charles Rosenberg, former world's champion bantamweight boxer; Harry and Hyman Dryatt, brothers, and Jacob Roth. They will be sentenced on May 12 to serve from three months to three years on Welfare Island.

The three rearrested were John Petrucelli, Frank Arra and Anthony Wilk. They were acquitted of the charge of wrecking poultry stores, on which the four others were convicted, but were rearrested as they left court yesterday.

Chicago Student Wins Bridge Design Award

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 6—First prize of $100 for a bridge design in the annual competition sponsored by the American Institute of Steel Construction has been won this year by Mr. George D. Recher, a student at the Atelier Adams-Nelson, Chicago. Second prize of $50 went to Mr. W. A. Smith of the University of Alberta, Canada. Mr. W. M. Horowitz of the University of Illinois received first honorable mention; Mr. Robert G. Jahelka of Columbia University, second, and Mr. Leonard E. Palumbo of the New York Architectural Club, third. All received engraved certificates of award.

Forty-one different schools and colleges were represented by 134 student entrants in the preliminary contest from which the 10 best designs were chosen as eligible for the awards. The designing of a steel highway bridge, crossing a deep gorge with precipitous rock walls, was the problem offered the contestants.

May 13 Set As Jamestown Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 6—Gov. John Garland Pollard officially has proclaimed May 13, the anniversary of the landing of the first settlers at Jamestown Island, as "Jamestown Day." Appropriate patriotic exercises will be held there on that date under the auspices of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

Mayors' Conference Teaches How to Keep Tax Wolf From Door

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 6—Telegrams and letters from mayors inquiring about the use of scrip, license fees, unemployment relief and other immediately pressing municipal problems are keeping the headquarters of the Conference of Mayors here working night and day, according to Mr. Paul V. Betters, secretary.

Cities having delinquent taxes and finding it increasingly difficult to secure bank loans are seeking new methods of financing current activities, Mr. Betters said. Because of many inquiries regarding the issuance of municipal notes and warrants, he said, the conference prepared this month several reports which were sent to all mayor members concerning the various types of what is popularly known as scrip.

The reports gave factual data as to the current practices in different cities in the use of tax notes, tax warrants, registered warrants, and scrip secured by taxes or acceptable for tax payments, but neither approved nor disapproved the practices.

The increasing need by municipalities for additional income is causing city officials to look about for new sources of revenue, Mr. Betters said, and has brought about requests for information regarding license taxes as sources of revenue. An investigation of this subject by the staff revealed that in a few sections of the country the license tax has been developed into a very substantial source of revenue while in others it is practically negligible.

T. C. 13 Awaits Flight To New Virginia Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, May 6—After completing its maiden voyage of more than an hour and a half, the T. C. 13, largest non-rigid airship in the United States, is pronounced better than anticipated in several respects, by her skipper, Maj. William E. Kepner.

The ship, poised at her dock at Wingfoot Lake on the outskirts of Akron, awaits four other trial flights before being taken to its base at Langley Field, Va. A flight of five to eight hours' duration is next on the schedule. "Successful launching of the T. C. 13 may mean the first step toward restoring the smaller dirigibles to an important part in coast defense," Major Kepner stated. "The airship's ability to cruise at low speed and to hover over a given spot, as well as its extensive cruising radius, would seem to give it a definite place in any coördinated offensive of the coast line, a task now assigned to the army," he said.

Further experiments will be conducted on the T. C. 13 after it reaches Langley Field. Spectacular among these will be the use of the sub-cloud car which will be lowered from the airship by a cable with an observer aboard the airship itself flying invisible in the clouds overhead. These cars, used during the World War on Zeppelins, never have been tried on non-rigid ships before. A new portable mooring mast, mounted on six-foot rubber tires and towed by tractors, is being built for the T. C. 13 to give it a mobile base for operations.

Bank Exhibits Scrip Of Many Kinds Used In Money Shortage

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 6—The problem of what they were going to use for money which confronted American communities during the recent bank holiday was solved in many instances by the issuance of scrip, several hundred examples of which, representing the emergency supply of about 60 municipalities, have been collected and placed on exhibition by The Chase National Bank here. Denominations range from 1 cent to $50.

Reflecting the cheerful attitude of the American people in the face of the serious crisis are several novel examples of scrip, among them being buckskin, sheepskin and wooden moneys. In Enterprise, Ore., the Chamber of Commerce printed what it called "buckskin currency," actually using this material. A dollar was called "one buck." In Heppner, the same State, sheepskin scrip was used as the temporary currency and wooden nickels and dimes paid one's way in Blaine, Wash.

Cedar was used in Tenino, Wash., and in Raymond, Wash., "oyster money" was in vogue, a picture of an oyster appearing on the face of the scrip. "Two bits," "four bits" and so on were the denominations printed. Scrip representing hours of labor was issued by the Unemployed Relief Club in Waterloo, Iowa, and a "Corn Exchange" organized at Clear Lake, Iowa, did business on "Corn Day," entirely in corn money, $3000 worth of this currency being exchanged at 25 cents a bushel, it being stipulated that the scrip had to be spent by the next night.

Scrip was issued not only by municipalities, but by counties and states, these latter being in anticipation of tax collections; by boards of education to pay teachers, by employing organizations and by individuals. Much of the scrip was never redeemed, but went into the hands of collectors.

Legion Group Seeks Aid For War Disabled Men

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6 (AP)—The American Legion's national executive committee yesterday decided to recommend to the next national convention, to be held in Chicago, Oct. 2 to 5, that the Legion take a stand for legislation that includes "adequate compensation and hospitalization of all veterans with war service connected disabilities without regard to financial status or other means of support."

Men's Bible Class Federation Opens National Meeting

Message From Roosevelt Expresses His Indorsement of Its Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 6—With the personal good wishes of President Roosevelt, the National and New Jersey Federations of Men's Bible Classes opened a two-day joint convention here today to further their work of bringing men back to church.

"It is indeed gratifying to know that at this time there is gathered an assemblage of men to contemplate ways and means for the betterment of the manhood of the country," the President said in his message to the meeting. "Your aims and purposes are uplifting, and you contribute largely toward the building up of the morale of the nation. I wish you all possible success.

"It is well to pause and to contemplate the goodness of God. I pray that he will lead us out of our troubles, and that we, benefited by the experience, will be a better United States of America."

Reports showed that the organized Bible class movement includes more than 7000 classes in 18 states and the District of Columbia, with 1,250,000 active listed members. The estimated actual total strength of the movement was placed at between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 men.

Sentiment for retention of the Eighteenth Amendment was unanimous, but the subject was omitted from the formal address by Mr. Guy Leavitt, president of the National Federation. His reason, he said, was that "we believe that if a man gets the Bible in his heart, the other things will take care of themselves."

"We have gone off the gold standard," Mr. Leavitt said. "Now it is up to us to go back on the God standard. Men have found their old securities are not safe. They depended on investments. Now they seek a permament concern in which to be stockholders, and they are finding it in religion."

Mr. Leavitt spoke from his background as a Cincinnati advertising man, and before that as a newspaper man. Off the platform, in talks with delegates' leaders, he said he considered the restoration of beer "a ridiculous farce," an opinion which found no dissent.

The New Jersey convention, led by Mr. Neil L. Jamieson of Gloucester City, state president, will alternate with the national gathering in the use of the convention ball. Mr. Jamieson told the convention that almost every county in New Jersay has been organized and that they had "never found men so willing to come to church as now."

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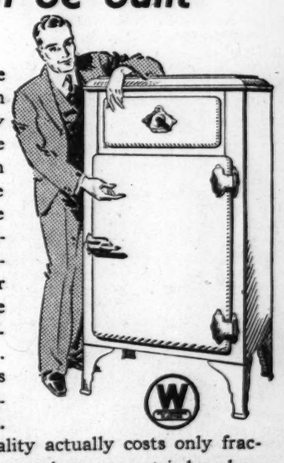
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Tar Heels Net Team Rolls On

Long String of Successive Victories—Hosts to South Conference Tennis

Perhaps when Wilmer M. Hines and Lenoir C. Wright graduate this year some one of the eastern colleges will be able to defeat North Carolina at tennis. To date, however, and extending over a period of four years, no college team has bettered the southerners in 61 successive dual matches, and only one has tied them. Harvard, Yale, New York University and the United States Military and Naval Academies all have looked alike to North Carolina. They defeated Harvard, 7 to 2, yesterday.

This season the southerners have won 14 straight matches, which speaks for itself. It so happens, however, that the North Carolina net contingent might have been even stronger this season. Bryan M. Grant Jr. '33, nationally known tennis player and ranked No. 13, did not return to college this year. Two other eligible are not with the team, Edward K. Graham '32, taking a post-graduate course and team captain in 1931, is not able to compete and finances prevented the return to college of Lucas C. Abels '33, regular last year.

Last season the athletic committee of North Carolina recognized the fête of the touring collegians by awarding a major letter to each member of the team invading the North. Because of the heavy expenses incurred on the trip at that time the team did not compete in the Southern Conference Tennis championships held at Orleans. This season the Tar Heels expect to win the Conference title, for it is to be held in their own front yard, at Chapel Hill.

Ten Conference Teams

The Conference is comprised of 10 colleges and universities: Duke University, North Carolina State, Clemson, South Carolina, University of Virginia, Virginia Military Institute, Washington & Lee, Virginia Polytechnic, Maryland and the Tar Heels. Since Duke and University of Virginia are rated the strongest, and since North Carolina has defeated Duke twice already, it is reasonably confident of winning the team championship. The Conference meets May 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Before starting northward the southerners defeated Duke twice, 8-1 and 7-2; Wake Forest twice, by scores of 9-0; Davidson, 6-0; North Carolina State, 9-0, and Appalachian State Teachers, 7-0. With this schedule completed, and about a month of outdoor work ahead of the college met on the trip, the Carolinians were in great condition.

On the trip itself the visitors have defeated the Naval Academy, 7-2, Maryland, 9-0, New York University, 9-0, West Point, 6-3 (on cement courts indoors), Yale, 7-2, and Harvard, 7-2. With only Brown left to play before the conference, the Tar Heels see no reason to expect defeat this year. Another point in honor of the Tar Heel achievement is the meeting and defeating of N. Y. U., Army, Yale and Harvard on successive days. Brown is scheduled today and victory in this meeting will make five-straight days of tennis matches.

Mild-Mannered Coach

To view the mild-mannered Tar Heel coach, John F. Kenfield, during progress of a match, one might question how he manages. He is not excitable or given to emotion, yet he seldom misses a fault of his players regardless of how many are engaged simultaneously. His concern over their failures is more that of fatherly than selfishly safeguarding of personal reputation. When not engaged in coaching the Tar Heels he is tennis professional at the Lake Shore Country Club.

Previous to their match with the Tar Heels yesterday, Harvard had been defeated only once this season. Princeton scored a 7-2 triumph over the Crimson and it was Princeton, incidentally, which last defeated the North Carolina tennis team back in 1929. Since that loss to Princeton the Tar Heels have been tied only once and victorious 65 times in 66 matches. It was North Carolina which stopped a Harvard winning streak at 43 in 1931.

The players for North Carolina in the playing order are Wilmer M. Hines '33, Columbia, S. C.; Lenoir C. Wright '33, Charlotte, N. C.; Harvey W. Harris '35, Raleigh, N. C.; Harley Shuford '34; Richard T. Willis '35, Bethesda, Md.; David B. Morgan Jr. '34, Biltmore, N. C., and Walter M. Levitan '35, Dorchester, Mass. In doubles their customary pairing finds Hines and Wright, No. 1; Harris and Levitan, 2, and Morgan and Shuford, 3. Yesterday Coach Kenfield used Willis with Harris. Hines and Wright are co-captains.

Hines is a pretty well known tournament player and former national junior champion. A year ago he won 35 out of 36 collegiate matches, losing only to his team mate Bryan M. Grant. He has won numerous state titles throughout the South. Harris won the southern junior title. The others have not the prominence of these two, but have won various honors in tennis from municipal to district titles. John R. Dillard '34 made the trip last year, but was defeated in the competition for the tour this year by Willis.

Open Golf Tournament Attracts 912 Entries

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Acceptance by the United States Golf Association's cup committee of several entries not technically meeting all requirements yesterday raised to 912 the number of golfers entered for the open championship to be played at Chicago June 8, 9, and 10. The lists closed May 2.

The total is 100 under last year and the smallest since 1927, when 898 entered for the qualifying trials, but considerably greater than the other pre-boom years. The record entry list was in 1930 when 1177 entered. Bobby Jones won his last open title that year and retired from competition.

Most of the country's leading players, amateur and professional, and including the defending titleholder, Gene Sarazen, are among the 912, of whom 879 must fight it out in sectional trials for the 117 vacant places on the championship list of 150 who will play at Chicago.

Sarazen and 32 of the 33 next highest to him at the end of the 1932 tournament are automatically qualified for the title rounds. José Jurado, the little Argentine pro who finished sixth last year, did not enter.

The qualifying rounds, except at Los Angeles, will be played May 15 on 20 sectional courses. The play at Los Angeles will be May 11.

With the books finally closed on entries, the task of sorting them by districts and allotting qualifying places was begun and the various districts will be notified in the next few days of their quota. Qualifying places are allotted according to entries received.

The qualifying sites are: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Atlanta, Dallas, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Omaha, Dayton, Ohio, Buffalo and Nashville, Tenn.

The exempt list of 33 players is Sarazen, Bobby Cruickshank, T. Philip Perkins, Leo H. Diegel, Wiffy Cox, Billy Burke, Harry Cooper, Olin A. Dutra, Walter C. Hagen, Clarence Clark, Vincent Eldred, Paul Runyan, Henry Ciuci, Ed Dudley, John Goodman, Fred Morrison, Denny Shute, Macdonald Smith, Craig Wood, Tommy Armour, George B. Smith, Joe H. Kirkwood, Charles Lacey, Mortie Dutra, Jack Patroni, Johnny Fischer, Bob MacDonald, George Von Elm, Al Zimmerman, Herman Barron, Tom Creavy, Francis Gallett and Charles Guest.

Donovan vs. Hartman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 6—Two New York City students, Leonard Hartman of Columbia University, and E. Ramey Donovan of Fordham University, advanced to the final of the New York State intercollegiate tennis championship on the clay courts of the United States Military Academy yesterday. Donovan defeated Paul W. Peavy of Colgate, 6—1, 6—4, while Donovan was forced to play an extra set to win from Donald Hawley of New York University, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2. In doubles, the teams of Ralph G. Wolf and Emanuel Klauser of St. John's College, Brooklyn, advanced to the final round to meet Hawley and Allan W. Swayze of New York University.

International League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Baltimore	14	7	.667
Rochester	12	7	.632
Newark	11	8	.579
Toronto	12	11	.522
Montreal	8	9	.471
Jersey City	8	10	.444
Albany	7	11	.389
Buffalo	4	13	.235

Results May 5

Montreal 7, Newark 5.
Jersey City 2, Buffalo 1.
Baltimore 11, Toronto 3.
Rochester 3, Albany 1.
Albany 7, Rochester 3.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	20	11	.645
Los Angeles	18	12	.600
Oakland	17	13	.567
Hollywood	17	13	.567
Portland	15	13	.536
Missions	14	18	.438
Seattle	9	17	.346
San Francisco	9	22	.290

Results May 5

Hollywood 15, San Francisco 6.
Los Angeles 10, Missions 2.
Sacramento 3, Oakland 1.
Seattle at Portland (rain).

Yugoslavia Leads Italy

FLORENCE, Italy, May 6 (AP)—Yugoslavia staved off defeat in the first round Davis Cup play with Italy yesterday by winning the doubles match after losing both singles Thursday. Italy leads, two matches to one, with another pair of singles scheduled for today. Franjo Kukuljevic, Yugoslavia's second ranking player, teamed with Josip Pallada to defeat the veteran Baron Humberto de Morpurgo and Augusto Rado in five hard sets, 12—14, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Milwaukee	10	5	.667
Columbus	9	8	.529
Louisville	9	9	.500
Indianapolis	8	8	.500
Minneapolis	8	8	.500
Kansas City	9	10	.474
Toledo	8	9	.471
St. Paul	7	11	.389

Results May 5

All games postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	12	5	.706
Chicago	11	7	.611
Cleveland	11	7	.611
Washington	10	7	.588
Detroit	9	9	.500
Philadelphia	6	11	.353
St. Louis	7	13	.350
Boston	5	12	.294

Results May 5

All games postponed.

Receives Popularity Trophy

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Albert Harrison Stafford, football and track star at the University of Texas, was awarded the Norris Trophy preceding the Steer-Aggie baseball game here recently. Allan Shivers, student president, made the presentation. The Norris Trophy is awarded annually to the most popular athlete chosen by a vote of the student body.

Legion Selects New Orleans

INDIANAPOLIS, May 6 (AP)—New Orleans was selected yesterday by the national executive committee of the American Legion as the place for the 1933 junior world series—the climax of the annual junior baseball competition sponsored by the Legion.

College Rugby Result

Yale 6, Harvard 0.

College Lacrosse Result

Princeton 8, Pennsylvania 3.

British Sports Letter

"T' Coop" (as They Say in Lancashire)

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE match between Everton and Manchester City at the packed Wembley Stadium, here, last Saturday, went down into soccer history as the fifty-eighth final tie for the Football Association Challenge Cup. Lancashire has been represented 26 times in "the" match of the year, and this season's decider was the fourth which had been an exclusively Lancashire affair. And it all began because, on July 20, 1871, the executive committee of the English Football Association adopted a simple resolution "that it is desirable that a challenge cup should be established in connection with the association, for which all clubs are invited to compete."

In the first year, 15 teams entered for the new tournament—three subsequently withdrew—but today hundreds of sides, amateur and professional, come annually under the sway of what has become the most magnetic competition in the realm of sport. The soccer "fans" of many nations feel a keen interest in this matter, and the enthusiasm in Britain is so intense that the application lists for seats at the final are closed long before the identity of the two competing teams in it is known. This year, all tickets for the final had been overapplied for in January.

Most of the amateur clubs, with the exception of the famous Corinthians, congratulate themselves, with abundant reason, if they reach the third-round proper, for here the giants of the Football League enter the fray. The last occasion on which an amateur side was represented in the final tie was in 1885, when, for the second year in succession, Queen's Park of Glasgow lost to Blackburn Rovers in the deciding match of the tournament.

Fifteen Teams in First Competition

The 15 teams which entered for the first competition were Barnes, Civil Service, Crystal Palace, Clapham Rovers, Donnington School (Spalding), Hampstead Heathens, Harrow Chequers, Hitchin, Maidenhead, Marlow, Queen's Park (Glasgow), Reigate Priory, Royal Engineers, Upton Park, and the Wanderers. For several seasons in those early days the new cup competition was mainly the concern of metropolitan amateur clubs, for the good and simple reason that professionalism had not then been legalized. The Wanderers, Old Etonians and Royal Engineers commanded the position. The Wanderers, who were to the game then more or less what the Corinthians became later, actually won the trophy three times in succession (in 1876, 1877 and 1878). They handed it back to the association as a perpetual challenge prize, never to be won outright.

The term "English Cup," popularly applied to the cherished "pot," has been something of a misnomer from first to last. The renowned Queen's Park team of Glasgow—now the only unpaid side figuring in "big-league" football—competed by special invitation in 1872; Welsh organizations are now able to enter under a special rule; and, in the early days of the competition, Irish teams crossed the water to take part. It is recorded that, in order to help raise the money to cover the original cost of the cup, Queen's Park was given a place in the draw for the first competition at the price of a guinea subscription; and the Scotsmen were exempted from playing until the semifinal, because they could not afford to travel to London. When they did so, to oppose the Wanderers, their expenses were raised by a special public appeal in Glasgow. To carry this quaint little story further, Queen's Park drew with the Wanderers, and, as they could not afford to travel south again for a replay, they forfeited the tie and the Wanderers became the first holders of the trophy, defeating the Royal Engineers in the deciding match at the Kennington Oval, London. There was a vast concourse of nearly a thousand spectators, but the newspapers did not think it worth while "covering."

Of the 15 original entrants, three—Wanderers, Royal Engineers and Clapham Rovers—had their names inscribed on the roll of victors. Oxford University and the Old Etonians, who were also successful, were very formidable powers in those days, especially the Etonians, for whom A. F. Kinnaird, afterward Lord Kinnaird, and the Clegg brothers of Sheffield, were stalwarts. There was an "Old Boy" final in 1881, when the Old Carthusians (from Charterhouse) defeated the Old Etonians by 3 goals to 0.

Wanderers Have Won Five Times

The Wanderers won five times in all and one of their players, C. H. Wollaston, took part in all these finals. The only other footballers in history who gained five medals are Lord Kinnaird and James H. Forrest, the great halfback of Blackburn Rovers. In the year of the Wanderers' second success (1873) there were only 14 entrants; but the following season the entries doubled, and included a Northern and a Midland side—Sheffield and Shropshire Wanderers, respectively. The draw paired them. They played and drew twice, and, finally, to settle the matter, they spun a coin and Sheffield won. In the season 1878-79, the number of competitors had increased to 42, and the following year geographical divisions had to be made. The cup was now definitely a national affair.

In 1883, the cup was taken to the Provinces (by Blackburn Olympic) for the first time, and there it stayed until 18 years later. Blackburn Rovers, who became the pride of their town when the Olympic disbanded, gained three consecutive victories in the final (in 1884, 1885 and 1886), and as they again triumphed in 1890 and 1891, they equaled the Wanderers' proud record of three successive wins and five altogether. To commemorate their performance, the Football Association presented the Lancashire players with a souvenir shield.

Between 1863 and 1882, the standard of professional play had been increasing steadily, and in the latter year the cup passed (apparently forever) into the possession of clubs operating in the Football League. Since then the winner has always been a league side and usually one from the First Division of that competition. Many have been the epic battles fought in finals for the trophy. Aston Villa, which, with Blackburn Rovers, hold the record of having won the cup six times, captured the league championship as well in the season of 1896-97; but an even more remarkable feat was that of Preston North End in 1888-1889. "Proud Preston," as the club was then called, won the cup without having a single goal scored against it, and captured the league title without losing any matches. This record is never likely to be equaled.

While in possession of the Villa in 1895, the cup was stolen from a Birmingham shop window, where it was on exhibition. A new trophy was put up to take its place, and in 1910 this was presented to Lord Kinnaird in recognition of 21 years' valuable service to the game. The third trophy was made by a Bradford firm of silversmiths, and, as if in appropriate appreciation, Bradford City was the first club to have its name engraved on it.

South Enters Picture Again in 1901

The South of England did not come into the picture again until 1901, when Tottenham Hotspur won a replay at Bolton. This game came to be known as the "pie" match, for, in view of the fact that the first meeting of the rivals, at the Crystal Palace, London, had attracted a very large crowd, the caterers at Bolton made preparations for a huge attendance. The number of "fans" who came along, however, was surprisingly small.

Since soccer was resumed after the war, the superiority of the North and Midland clubs as cup fighters has been proven beyond argument. Cardiff City took the trophy to Wales for the first time in 1926-27, Tottenham Hotspur won in 1921, and the Arsenal (winners of the league championship this season) did so in 1930. That is the full extent of the South's successes in the last 14 seasons. Next to Aston Villa and Blackburn Rovers, on the roll of winners, come the Wanderers with five successes, and Sheffield United with four.

The first cup final attended by a ruling monarch was that at the Crystal Palace in 1914. Royalty has been present many times since, including the unforgettable occasion when the Wembley Stadium was used for the first time, in 1923. It is estimated that something like 250,000 would-be spectators attempted to gain admission, and then the official figures for those who entered through the turnstiles—the gates were rushed and the walls scaled—were 126,047. There was an unbroken sea of faces looking up to the Royal Box when the band played "God Save the King," and it was a triumph for the police and the spectators, combined, that the match could be played at all. That year, too, many people saw the great game. Afterward, "all-ticket" finals were introduced, and now for every person who obtains a seat, hundreds of potential spectators apply without success, and thousands more have been so frequently disappointed that they do not even bother to apply. The stadium has never yet been built, and is never likely to be built, which could hold all the "fans" who would attend the final match for "T' Coop," if they were guaranteed a view of it.

United States Leads 2 to 0

MEXICO CITY, May 6 (AP)—With an ease that called for little in the way of fancy tennis, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and Clifford S. Sutter launched another United States drive toward the goal of regaining the Davis Cup from France yesterday by sweeping the first pair of singles matches in the opening round of the North American zone play with Mexico. Unhampered by the high altitude, Allison steadied after dropping the first set of his match with Dr. Ricardo Tapia, best of the Mexican singles forces, to win easily, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. Sutter, former Tulane collegian from New Orleans, gave an inexperienced youth, Esteban Reyes, a tennis lesson, winning the second match, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	18	4	.818
Birmingham	16	7	.696
New Orleans	14	11	.560
Atlanta	11	11	.500
Chattanooga	10	11	.476
Nashville	10	13	.435
Little Rock	5	15	.250
Knoxville	4	16	.200

Results May 5

Chattanooga 5, New Orleans 4.
Birmingham 5, Nashville 2.
Memphis 5, Atlanta 1.
Knoxville at Little Rock (rain).

Holland and Poland Divide

THE HAGUE, Holland, May 6 (AP)—Holland and Poland yesterday broke even in the first two singles matches of their play in the first round of the Davis Cup competition. Henk Timmer, Holland's No. 1 ranking player, sent the Dutch team away to lead when he defeated L. Heuda, Polish champion, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. I. Tloczynski squared the series, however, by turning back T. Hughnan, third ranking Dutch player, 6—1, 8—2, 6—4.

College Track Result

New Hampshire 70½, Bates 55½.

Arkansas Elects Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., May 6—G. R. Clifton '34 was elected captain and T. W. Brasfield '34 sub-captain of the 1934 University of Arkansas basketball team here recently. Clifton is a guard, while Brasfield is a forward. Neither man was able to play much of the 1933 season because of mishaps. The selection of captains took place the opening day of spring basketball practice, to which 25 Razorback cage prospects reported.

United Aircraft & Transport

United Aircraft & Transport Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, net of $432,171 after depreciation, minority interests and federal taxes, equivalent after dividend requirements on 6 per cent preferred to 15 cents a share on 2,086,550 no-par shares of common, compared with $641,445 or 12 cents a share on 2,084,319 common shares in the first quarter of 1932.

Braves Defeat Chicago by 2-1

Betts Out-Pitches Root in Eleven-Inning Contest

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	13	4	.765
New York	10	6	.625
Boston	9	9	.500
Cincinnati	8	8	.500
St. Louis	9	9	.500
Brooklyn	7	9	.438
Chicago	7	11	.389
Philadelphia	6	13	.316

Results May 5

Boston 2, Chicago 1 (11 innings).
Pittsburgh 4, Brooklyn 2.
Cincinnati 8, New York 5.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3.

Huck Betts out-pitched Charlie Root yesterday in a National League baseball game at Braves Field, enabling the Boston Braves to defeat the Chicago Cubs, 2 to 1, in 11 innings. The game was featured by brilliant fielding as well as effective pitching. Boston clung to its third-place tie in the race, while the Cubs are in seventh place.

Betts, apparently pitching easy, worked his way out of trouble several times. The Cubs made eight hits, as did the Braves, with six doubles divided evenly. Root seemed to pitch much harder than his rival, which is probably why he weakened in the eleventh. Singles by Betts, Urbanski and Jordan let in the winning run in the eleventh.

Bill Swift pitched steady ball yesterday at Ebbets Field and Pittsburgh beat Brooklyn, 4 to 2. The Dodgers could do nothing against Swift except in the second inning when they bunched four hits for two runs. Lindstrom, Paul Waner and Traynor hit well for the Pirates, each with a pair of singles. Traynor batted in three runs. Lloyd Waner scored the final Pittsburgh run after connecting with a triple. Bissonette, with two hits, led the Brooklyn attack.

Cincinnati went into a tie with Boston and St. Louis for third place in the National League standing yesterday by defeating New York, 8 to 5. Both starting pitchers were driven out of the box, but Kolp, who relieved Frey for the Reds, was far more effective than anyone the Giants could offer. Kolp yielded only three hits in five and two-thirds innings. George Grantham collected a homer and single for the Reds, driving in three runs. Mel Ott hit a home run for the Giants.

Pepper Martin, hero of the 1931 World Series, rose to the occasion yesterday and led St. Louis to a 5-to-3 victory over Philadelphia. The fleet Pepper hit a home run, triple, double and single, scoring four of his team's five runs. Billy Walker pitched for the Cardinals and held the Phillies to eight safeties, one of them Chuck Klein's third home run of the season. Incidentally, Martin accepted eight chances at third base without an error. The scores by innings:

At Boston

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	8	0	
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	8	0	

Batteries—Betts and Hogan, Spohrer; Root and Hartnett. Umpires—Klem, Pfirman and McGrew. Time—1h. 35m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	0—	8	8	0
New York	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—	5	7	3

Batteries—Frey, Kolp and Lombardi; Spencer, Luque and Mancuso. Winning pitcher—Kolp. Losing pitcher—Spencer. Umpires—Reardon and Magerkurth. Time—2h.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1—	5	10	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—	3	8	0

Batteries—Walker and Wilson; Pearce, Liska and Davis. Losing pitcher—Pearce. Umpires—Moran and Quigley. Time—2h. 3m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0—	4	8	0
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	7	1

Batteries—Swift and Grace; Mungo, Shaute, Benge and Picinich, Outen. Losing pitcher—Mungo. Umpires—Rigler, Barr and Stark. Time—1h. 30m.

New Interscholastic Records

NORMAN, Okla. (AP)—One national interscholastic track record was surpassed and another was equaled in the recent annual University of Oklahoma interscholastic meet her. Herman (Red) Nelson of Norman ran the high hurdles in 14.8s., surpassing the mark of 14.9s. set in the national meet last year. Orville Mathews, Chickasha, tied the national record in the 100-yard dash by running the distance in 9.6s. Tulsa High School won the class A championship.

McLeans Wins Northern Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Scot.—Jack McLean, the Scottish amateur golf champion, won the Northern open golf championship on April 20 at the Murcar Golf Club with an aggregate of 294. Jack McMillon, the Murcar professional, held a lead of two strokes over McLean at the end of the third round, but the amateur star finished with a 72 to lead McMillon by a stroke. McLean is the first amateur to win this tournament.

Texas Elects Simmons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, May 6—L. N. Simmons '35 was selected to captain the 1934 University of Texas swimming team at the final meeting of the year for the water team. Simmons swims freestyle, and at the recent Southwest Conference swimming meet, which the Longhorns won, placed in two events.

New Yacht Harbor Opened by Dredging Channel of Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—A new chapter in Miami's marine history was begun when the first large yacht nosed her way up the Miami River to a boat yard for summer storage.

The yacht was the Olive K, owned by Mr. Charles F. Kettering of Miami Beach and Detroit, Mich. It is 169 feet in length with a beam of 26 feet and is the largest craft to ascend the river since the United States Government began the work of deepening and widening the Miami River in March, 1932.

When it was first proposed to dredge the Miami River, and widen and deepen it, the project gained most of its momentum through the plea that such an operation would aid in draining the Everglades, carrying away inland flood water and preventing overflow of farm and other useful lands.

Another angle to the picture was the fulfillment of that vision of a cleaner river running through Miami, its banks beautified, fine dock being built where numerous yachts visiting the city during the winter could find safe anchorage away from storms. A huge inland, fresh water yacht basin is the plan, where the finest of the world's private craft which come here in winter, can remain throughout the year, quickly available to their owners.

The Olive K, in her trip up the river, inaugurates a movement which, in the near future when dredging operations are completed, will extend until the dream of yachting enthusiasts and all interested in the marine future of Miami, will be realized. At a time not far away, yachts which formerly departed from Miami to lay up and refit in other ports, will use the facilities already existing here and other accomodations which are to follow. This will mean an increase in the business of those catering to the boat trade.

Penn Pitcher Wins Against Dartmouth

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	6	1	.857
Harvard	2	1	.667
Yale	3	2	.600
Dartmouth	2	2	.500
Pennsylvania	2	4	.333
Princeton	0	3	.000
Cornell	0	2	.000

Result May 5

Pennsylvania 3, Dartmouth 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., May 6—Pennsylvania's baseball team bested Dartmouth in a pitcher's duel yesterday, 3 to 2, when John L. Jackson '33 outpitched his veteran rival Way Thompson '33 of the green.

Pennsylvania scored twice in the opening inning when William S. Shanahan '34 tripled to open the frame and Melbourne W. Hemeon '33 and Donald S. Kellett '34 followed with safe hits. What proved to be the winning run was driven in by Jackson, who singled with Robert S. Jones '33 on second base, in the second inning.

Dartmouth scored two runs in the sixth on a single by Frank J. Spain '34, and doubles by Jacob K. Edwards '34 and pinch hitter Philip A. Conathan '35.

In the final inning, with the tieing run on second base, line smashes by Thompson and Smit O'Brien '34 were stopped by Pitcher Jackson to end the game. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pennsylvania	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3	9	0
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	2	8	2

Batteries—Jackson and Treretola for Pennsylvania; Thompson and Clark, Bennet for Dartmouth. Umpires—Gardella and Couture. Time—1h. 58m.

College Baseball Results

Bowdoin 13, Northeastern 11.
Brooklyn C. 1, Savage 0.
Columbia 8, Fordham 3.
Duke 5, Manhattan 2.
Gettysburg 13, Villanova 12.
Middlebury 7, Springfield 2.
Pennsylvania 3, Dartmouth 2.
Rochester 10, Hamilton 3.
St. Lawrence 4, Syracuse 2.
Swarthmore 9, Haverford 1.
Upsala 5, Lowell T. S. 1.
Yale 1, Williams 0.

Olympic Sloop to Race

LOS ANGELES, (AP)—The Olympic champion eight-meter sloop, Angelita, will make southern California's traditional annual bid for the San Francisco Bay Cup to be raced for inside the Golden Gate, July 16. Owen Churchill of the California Yacht Club, owner of the sloop, said he would sail her in the race.

Victory Forecast For Army of Drys In Pending Battle

Georgia Groups Hear Address by Member of National Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The drys are going to win the battle before them, declared Mr. W. Roy Breg, of the National Prohibition Emergency Committee, in an address at luncheon of the Allied Business Men in Atlanta, at which members of the State Executive Committee of the Consolidated Forces for Prohibition in Georgia, and the Fulton and DeKalb county committees were guests.

"As surely as we are here today, the drys are going to win this fight, even though it is true we have our backs to the wall," Mr. Breg said. "We are getting together as we never did before. We are counting on Georgia. You have time. In Michigan our leaders did not have time. With more time we might have held the State for the drys. Organize your forces in every precinct, every county and every district. Stand in unified, unbroken ranks, ready to go forward to victory."

Resolutions were adopted by the Georgia executive committee extending to the dry forces of Alabama unqualified moral support and all assistance possible in the fight that lies ahead in that state.

It was unanimously decided to appoint a committee of nine, to be composed of six executive officers from the Executive Committee, and three other members to be chosen by the chairman, to be known as the Executive Council. The Executive Council will function as a contact between the national and local organizations, the local committee to work under the direction of the national. The following members of the Executive Council were appointed: Dr. Charles E. Burts of Macon; Dr. D. P. McGeachy of Decatur, Ga.; Dr. Spright Dowell of Macon, Ga.; Mr. Charles F. Allen of Macon, Ga.; Mr. Robert E. Mell of Atlanta, Ga.; and Mrs. Mary S. Russell, Atlanta, Ga.

The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Consolidated Forces for Prohibition in Georgia, Dr. Burts, outlined the opposition which the drys have to meet.

Scottish Title Changes Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Shettleton Harriers captured the Scottish national cross-country team championship this season, succeeding the Maryhill Harriers, who have held the title for the last six years. The Springburn Harriers took first honors in the national novice championship and the Maryhill Harriers won the national title for youths. The individual national champion this season was J. C. Flockhart of the Shettleton Harriers.

Brickell Sent to Kansas City

PHILADELPHIA, May 6 (AP)—Fred Brickell, outfielder of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, has been released on option to the Kansas City club of the American Association. At the same time it was announced that Infielder Hugh Willingham had been released to the same club, also on option. Charles T. Butler was sent on option to the Albany club of the International League.

Cornell Elects Ferraro

ITHACA, N. Y., May 6 (AP)—John J. Ferraro '34, of Buffalo, three-sports athlete at Cornell University, yesterday was announced as the newly-elected captain of varsity basketball. In football, Ferraro was generally rated as second only to Bart J. Viviano '33. He also stars at baseball.

Movement to Grow Pulpwood Timber Gains in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A movement to encourage the growth of timber suitable for pulpwood in the South, where a number of paper mills are already located, is being sponsored by the Southeastern Council. In a recent release by this organization Mr. Reuben B. Robertson, president of the Champion Fibre Company, declared, that, while forests have definite æsthetic and stream control value, it is in a direct commercial way that timber growing in the South must be encouraged.

"The great bulk of the mature timber has been cut and today our forest resources are potential rather than present," Mr. Robertson said. "Wasteful methods have deprived us of large timber, but they have not deprived us of climatic and soil conditions which make possible rates of growth that are the envy and admiration of foresters of the colder regions of the North, where timber is appreciated and where its growth is scientifically encouraged."

He states that the South's annual increase per acre is double that of countries like Sweden, yet these countries make their forests pay steady incomes.

There are at least 23,000,000 acres of cut-over pine land and 5,000,000 acres of abandoned farm land in the South, both representing an economic waste. Three requirements must be met before these lands can be made to pay a profit in timber, Mr. Robertson asserted. First, he urges complete protection against forest fires; second, patience of timber owners who must if possible be given tax relief and third, a market for forest products. Since most of the mature timber has been cut the market must, he said, come from industries centering about pulp and paper making. These industries are in position to use wood regardless of size because of its fiber and chemical characteristics.

College Tennis Results

Bowdoin 5, Worcester P. I. 4.
Chicago 6, Michigan 0.
Haverford 6, Delaware 3.
North Carolina 7, Harvard 2.
Wesleyan 6, Rutgers 3.
Williams 8, Union 1.

College Golf Results

Amherst 5, Boston C. 1.
New York 4, Manhattan 2.
Princeton 9, Brown 0.
Swarthmore 7½, St. Joseph 1½.
Williams 6½, Pennsylvania 2½.
Yale 8, Georgetown 1.

Bendix Aviation Corp.

Bendix Aviation Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $267,463 after depreciation and interest. In the first quarter of 1932 the company reported a profit of $26,364 after depreciation and interest, but before federal taxes.

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French Welcome American Offer Of Collaboration

Press Backs Herriot View of Main Achievement of His Mission

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, May 6—Welcomed home with exceptional enthusiasm by thousands of his fellow citizens, M. Edouard Herriot today gave an account of his American mission to M. Edouard Daladier, Premier; M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, Foreign Minister, and President Lebrun.

"I feel I have fulfilled the mission intrusted to me. I went to Washington to inform myself. I bring back the maximum information on the World Economic Conference, disarmament and security, the tariff truce and the question of war debts." Thus M. Herriot on his arrival succinctly summarized his impressions of the voyage.

The press here today echoes M. Herriot's sentiment that the most important result of his Washington conversations is the agreement of the United States to a policy of active and responsible collaboration with the rest of the world. "I consider that the contribution America will bring to the organization of security by the renunciation of neutrality in event of a substantial measure of disarmament and in case of the definition of an aggressor to which Washington is able to subscribe, constitutes an immense step forward in the cause of peace," M. Herriot declared.

The French spokesman is also understood to have emphasized in his report to the Government today the importance of the tariff truce, which he regards as the first step toward economic disarmament.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement saying: "The French Government is favorable in principle to the proposed tariff truce, but it intends to subordinate its adherence to certain reservations."

What M. Herriot had to say on the subject of monetary stabilization and debts is subject to pessimistic speculation on the part of the French press. It is generally believed that no specific results were obtained in these fields, but while this is regretted it is at the same time acknowledged that their eventual settlement has been made vastly easier by greatly improved relations between France, America and Britain which the conversations established.

Opinion here is unanimous in applauding the early convening of the World Economic Conference, but the press contains numerous warnings that unless agreement can be reached in advance—or at least simultaneously—on the quick return of the dollar and the pound to the gold standard and on revision of war debts along the lines of the Lausanne reparations settlement, there is little hope of making any real progress toward economic recovery in the London discussions.

Laboratory for Course Is Manhattan Sky Line

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 6—The Manhattan sky line will be put to new uses this summer, when it will become the basis of a new course in architecture at Columbia University. The course will begin on June 10, and extend through Aug. 18, and will be directed by Prof. Lemuel C. Dillenback and Prof. Harold V. Walsh, it was announced today. It will be open only to students who have had previous training in architecture, shades and shadows and free-hand drawing.

Under the guidance of members of the teaching staff, there will be personally conducted tours, in which pupils will be taken through various large buildings here to study plans, design and equipment. At the end of the course the work of each student will be judged for value by a jury of architects. Other studies will include the design of private dwellings, with personally conducted tours of the best examples of small and large private homes in New York City.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Harry Eifert, New York, N. Y.
Mildred C. Oliver, Lake Placid, N. Y.
Mrs. Gertrude G. Wilson, Dover, N. H.
Mrs. Anna E. Juerling, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Nellie Simpson, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Elsie Smith, Lewistown, Penna.
John Fred Haas, Verona, N. J.
Anna L. Haas, Verona, N. J.
Mrs. Teresa R. Dangler, Rutherford, N. J.
Mrs. Edna A. Stevenson, Oshkosh, Wis.
Lew C. Snyder, Seattle, Wash.
A. Warren Norton, Harrison, N. Y.
Mrs. Ora L. Lincoln, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Mrs. Emma Hohn-Schissler, Sheboygan, Wis.
Mrs. Louise C. Skognio, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Grace E. Hughes, Milwaukee, Wis.
Edward B. Haigh, Severna Park, Md.
Mrs. Marion F. Haigh, Severna Park, Md.
Mrs. Josephine R. Rogers, Palo Alto, Calif.
A. Herzog, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Betty W. Herzog, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna C. Tonielli, Concord, N. H.

Cuts in Education Decried by Head Of Research Group

Kindergartens are increasingly important during economic recession, and should not be abolished or curtailed, as has been proposed in Massachusetts, Dr. William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, declared today.

Speaking before a state kindergarten conference at the Twentieth Century Club, conducted by the Massachusetts Civic League, Mr. Foster said that during recession periods, a strain is placed upon homes, especially those in which unemployment is present, which disrupts home activities and works to the detriment of the children. Kindergartens, he said, help to maintain the necessary balance in children's lives.

The movement toward retrenchment in education, Mr. Foster said, is a movement toward lower civilization. Unless education is maintained at its present level, or goes higher, American civilization will deteriorate. He said he believed the difference between the advantages possessed by inhabitants of American cities close to the Mexican border and the disadvantages of persons in Mexican cities on the other side is due to the difference in education.

In a recession period, he added, the motto should be "Children First," a banner which Mississippi is following more closely than Massachusetts. He added that the nation as a whole has the real wealth to maintain education on its present level. The nation's real wealth, such as natural resources, good transportation, improved methods of production, he pointed out, is sufficient to bring back prosperity. He declared that there is no basis for a conclusion that education should be curtailed because of economic difficulties.

Osbornceras Foersti Discovered in Ohio

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, May 6 (AP)—Osbornceras Swinnertoni Foersti has been lying around in Ohio several million years. But natural science has just discovered he is in a class by himself.

Osbornceras is a mollusk type and until recently was a mystery to his finders. Now he is classified with a long name and stands in the Smithsonian Institution. Two years ago, Theodore Sawyer, a student in the elementary geology class of Prof. A. C. Swinnerton at Antioch College here, found the fossil near a newly-opened quarry at Osborn, Ohio.

This spring, Mr. August Foerste of Dayton, research associate of the Smithsonian Institution, happened to visit Antioch and noticed the rare fossil. He borrowed the specimen for further study and discovered there was none other exactly like it on record. Whereupon it was classified, named for the two Ohio natural scientists and the place of discovery, and removed to the Smithsonian Institution for permanent safe-keeping.

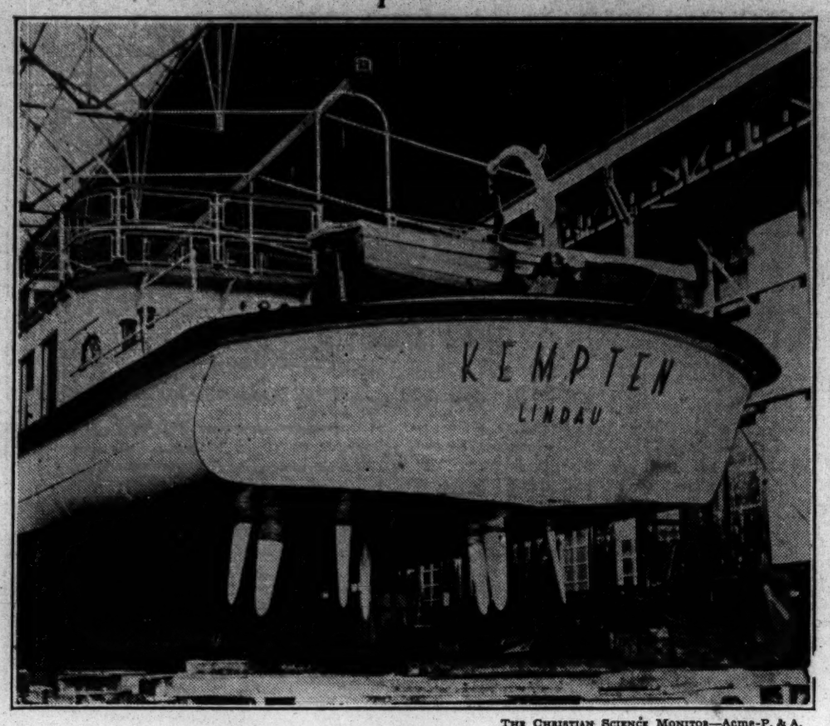
Council Drops Pay Cuts When Citizens Protest

DAYTON, Ky., May 6 (AP)—The City Council dropped a plan to reduce the salaries of 15 appointive city employees when a delegation of citizens protested. The citizens said the employees were not being paid enough as it was.

Salvador to Consider Suffrage

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, May 6 (By U. P.)—Congress voted yesterday to consider granting Salvadorian women equal suffrage at its next session in 1934.

Ever See a Ship With Fins Before?



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Acme-P. & A.

HERE IS SOMETHING NEW IN PROPELLERS

Sails, Oars, Paddle Wheels, Sculls, Paddles and Other Conventional Devices Used to Drive Ships Through the Water Have Given Way to the Latest—Fins!

The inventor of the Voith-Schneider drive, Ernst Schneider of Vienna, seems to have taken a lesson from the fish. These strange teethlike appendages have a sculling, swiveling motion like the tail of a fish that drives the boat in the picture over Lake Constance between Switzerland and Germany.

House Passes Bill Protecting Public In Sales of Stock

Calls for 30-Day Period for Federal Inquiry Into Merits

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 6 — The House late yesterday voted unanimously to outlaw the sale of worthless or fraudulent securities and to set the power of the Federal Government between the innocent and often gullible purchaser on the one hand and the "gold brick" salesman on the other.

Now the Administration's bill for federal control of interstate traffic in investment securities goes to the Senate, where equally prompt and overwhelming action awaits it. Only feeble and scattered opposition has been expected against the measure, which is recognized generally as a necessary cure to the fraudulent practices, which wiped out the savings of millions of purchasers during recent years.

The House spent only six hours debating the measure. Certain of its provisions were attacked as being "destructive," or as hampering too much the activities of honest and legitimate business, but objection to its general terms and fundamentals was negligible. Its passage by the House puts one more block into the Administration's arch of national reconstruction.

Commonly termed the national "blue sky" law, the bill would require the registration with the Federal Trade Commission of all issues of securities before they are offered to the public for sale. This involves the submission to the commission of an exhaustive statement disclosing all financial conditions concerning the flotation. After registration it can be sold to the public only when accompanied by a prospectus carrying similar information.

Every officer and director of the issuing company is made liable for damages if any investor suffers loss from a misstatement in either the prospectus or statement, while they are criminally liable for a willful violation of the act.

After the prospective issuer has filed the information required for registration, he must wait 30 days before offering the securities for sale—a regulation which the committee said was "deliberately intended to interfere with the reckless traditions of the last few years of the securities business."

During the 30-day waiting period the public would have an opportunity to learn the actual merits of the issue. Meanwhile the Trade Commission would be investigating the soundness of its statement. A stop order would be issued if any inaccuracy or falsehood were contained. Registration does not imply government approval of the issue, but it does mean that so far as the Government can determine, the facts made public about it are true.

Teachers Enlist Mechanical Aids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Development of film, wireless and gramophone for educational purposes is the purpose of the Scottish Educational Sight and Sound Association, which just has been formed under the auspices of Scottish teachers.

Area committees have been set up, and Dr. J. R. Peddie, Edinburgh, has been appointed chairman of the executive committee.

Membership is open to all interested in educational work, and the association has set itself "to investigate, to promote, and to advise on auditory and visual aids, i. e. cataloguing education films; preparing or having prepared Scottish regional films; suggesting educational subjects to film companies; promoting the use of film slides; establishing a library of regional film slides; exploring the possibilities of correlation between broadcast and film education; and using the gramophone in musical education."

Vienna Welcomes Exiled Conductor

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—The first concert given here by the famous symphony director, Mr. Bruno Walter, who recently left Germany because of the campaign against Jews, showed Viennese citizens placing art above racial and political considerations.

The largest music hall in Vienna was packed with distinguished music lovers whose enthusiastic applause turned the evening into a triumph for the exiled musician. In the audience was the president of the Austrian republic, Herr Wilhelm Miklas.

During a pause in the program Mr. Walter thanked the Viennese for their sympathy, saying: "In the land of music we are all friends. I am happy to be here. I shall say nothing of my unpleasant experiences during past weeks, but shall only express my feeling of gratitude for this city which has shown such a beautiful hospitality to music."

Educators Place Vocational Study In Real New Deal

Conference at Washington Stressed Training for Changed Economy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 6 — Educational systems cannot carry out the precepts of the "new deal" without providing adequate vocational training for the rank and file of citizens and their children, the Citizens' Conference on Vocational Education and the Problems of Reconstruction, declared in a statement adopted at its final session here yesterday afternoon.

The conference, sponsored by the American Vocational Association, together with the National Education Association and the American Council on Education, planned a nation-wide program to assist existing agencies in providing vocational training for the employed and unemployed, rural and urban, youth and adult. The program adopted was based upon messages brought to the two-day session by three members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet and by representatives of labor, education, home-makers, agriculture and commerce.

The program approved by the conference includes training of home-makers who are in need of help to make their income go as far as possible, training of skilled workers whose jobs have been taken away by technological changes, training of farmers to make their farms profitable, training of those who have returned to the land from industrial centers, training of wandering youths to make better use of their leisure, training of handicapped persons for rehabilitation, training of workers for emergency jobs, and training of unemployed and partially employed workers to keep up their morale.

Adaptation to Environment

The task ahead for vocational education was summarized by Mr. Charles A. Prosser of Dunwoodie Institute, Minneapolis, Minn., as one of assisting the workers of America to adapt themselves to their environment, since, he pointed out, they have no new frontier to which to go and the nation cannot risk changing the type of environment by revolution.

The experience the nation has gone through in the last three years, Mr. Prosser said, has brought immeasurable gain to vocational education. If it is to equip the workingman to adjust himself to his environment, he warned, its training program must be made constantly more flexible and must start by adapting its services to the individual's needs, not the individual to a rigid service.

Forecasting an 18-year age minimum for laborers, Mr. Prosser foresaw the returning to secondary schools of hundreds of thousands of boys and girls who previously left school at an earlier age. Their demand, he said, would be for practical studies that would prepare them to step into a job as soon as they reach the legal age.

The problem of vocational education, he termed the greatest facing educational forces in the country today, and predicted that the Government, as a matter of self-preservation, would have to provide adequate services to aid the workingman in working out his own salvation.

Study of Industrial Arts

The educational program of the future, in order to meet the needs of youth who cannot find work in industry, must be enriched with industrial arts in the grades and high schools, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, told the conference yesterday.

Canada's 'Mounties' Protect Wild Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Empowered to enforce the Migratory Birds Convention Act the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have started out to patrol Canada's hunting lands in an effort to curb the unwarranted slaughter of game birds.

Plans have been completed by the "Mounties" for an efficient patrol coverage of the Province of Quebec. During the past few years slaughter of game birds, including ducks and geese on their way to and from their northern nesting grounds, has been so great as to seriously threaten certain varieties to extinction. Provincial, federal, and private game wardens, hampered by lack of man power, have battled inefficiently for years against the despoiling of Canada's bird preserves.

A check will be made to determine the extent of out-of-season shooting and despoiling of nests. Hunters' equipment will be liable to inspection in order to ascertain whether the forbidden automatic shotgun, machine gun, or any like firearm was not included in the hunter's equipment. Besides protecting edible varieties of birds, such as geese, ducks, and woodcocks, the mounted police will see that there is no needless killing of insectivorous birds like bobolinks, woodpeckers, wrens, and all perching birds.

Penalties for infringement of the Migratory Bird Act are unusually severe for in addition to a fine of $300 and costs, or the alternative six months in jail, the offending hunter stands to lose all his equipment through confiscation.

Women Advance In Labor World, Survey Reveals

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 6—There were surprisingly few occupations which women had not entered at the time of the 1930 census, the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor points out in a survey of the occupational progress of women from 1910 to 1930, just issued.

The exclusively masculine occupations in 1930 included boilermaker, puddler, structural iron worker, brakeman, locomotive engineer and fireman, motorman or conductor on steam railroads, fireman, soldier, sailor or marine.

At the same time women had gained a toe-hold in a number of unusual occupations. Four women were mining engineers—the first in history, 41 were oilers of factory machines, 66 were earning their living as aviators, and 21 as inventors. Altogether there were 17 occupations in which men appeared to be gaining ascendancy and 26 pursuits in which women were making greater relative gains.

Men as foremen in factories made an appreciable gain at the expense of forewomen in the 20-year period, but as manufacturers, managers and officials, lost some territory to women. Tailoring and typesetting were two skilled trades that showed a decline for women.

Women also gained ground as automobile factory operatives. Relative gains were recorded by feminine workers in shoe factories and in the nonferrous metal industries. Although men still have a majority as telegraph operators they are losing ground to women at a rapid rate. As real estate agents women have gained ground more speedily than in any other occupation. The ratio of men to women in this field, which was 42 to 1 in 1910 was only 7 to 1 in 1930.

There was a phenomenal rise among women barbers, hairdressers and manicurists. The popularity of bobbed hair and the permanent wave with women and the use of safety razors by men are offered as partial explanations of these trends.

In the two decades women arrived at numerical supremacy as waiters, as actors, and as bookkeepers and cashiers. In the stenographic realm women have been numerically preeminent for several decades.

School-teachers showed a 63 per cent advance among men compared with a 34 per cent gain among women but the latter still claimed a conspicuous supremacy in this time-honored feminine calling. At the same time women made substantial inroads in the field of college presidents and professors.

New Move Awaited In Kidnaping Case

HARWICHPORT, Mass., May 6 (AP)—A forecast that "something big" may develop soon in the investigation of the kidnaping of Margaret McMath was made by Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety, upon his arrival here from Woods Hole this noon.

He made this forecast after having left Neil C. McMath, father of the kidnaped child, and William Lee, Mr. McMath's business associate and spokesman, at their homes here following the return from Woods Hole where the officers had questioned the two men throughout the night. This questioning followed the return of the child on alleged payment of $80,000 ransom.

Cyril Buck and Harold Sawyer, local men who were aboard Mr. Lee's boat, "Bob," when the girl was recovered yesterday, were also questioned with Mr. McMath and Mr. Lee during the night and were returned to their homes.

Austria and Vatican Sign New Concordat

VATICAN CITY, May 6 (AP)—Cardinal Pacelli, papal secretary of state, and the Austrian Minister of Justice, Herr Kurt Schuschnigg, representing Chancellor Dollfuss, today initialed the new concordat between Austria and the Holy See, thereby entering the final stages of negotiations extending through the past two years.

Dr. Schuschnigg then left for Austria where he expects to begin immediate negotiations with representatives of the Holy See with a view to final signature of the concordat. The prelate said the next step in the negotiations depends upon Austria, which must determine the modality of obtaining final signatures to the concordat.

Stanford to Fight Beer Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALO ALTO, Calif., May 6—Trustees of Stanford University today voted to fight an attempt of the city of Palo Alto to permit the sale of beer. The board will stand firm against such an effort, it was announced following reports that an attempt would be made to abolish the local option ordinance in the college city.

Crusade Against Drug Traffic Strikes at Bulgarian Plants

Report to Central Opium Board at Geneva Reveals Flood of Narcotics From Sofia—New Convention Strengthens Campaign

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, May 6—The Permanent Central Opium Board, its hands strengthened by the new convention limiting the manufacture of narcotic drugs, just ratified by the requisite number of nations, has opened fire during its present quarterly session on factories in Bulgaria which are flooding the world with dope and whose activities have been exposed by Russell Pasha, chief of the Cairo police.

The permanent board's forces will be supplemented next week by the League of Nations Opium Advisory Commission, to which the American Department of State has sent Mr. Stuart Fuller, assistant chief on Far Eastern affairs, on a special assignment. The United States played a leading part in getting the new opium convention adopted and is prepared to assist actively in its enforcement.

Russell Pasha's annual report for 1932, which provides one of the principal bases for the Opium Board's work at this session, is a notable milestone in the march toward suppression of the narcotics traffic. It is a veritable Who's Who of the trade, and throws a greater flood of light than ever before upon the ramifications of this evil. Thanks to coöperation by police authorities in several countries, many persons and organizations who play a leading part in this field of commercialized vice are now known to everyone.

Who's Who of Drug Trade

The report, submitted to the Egyptian Prime Minister and published for general circulation, contains photographs of Greek, French, Turkish, American, Syrian, German, Polish, Chilean and Egyptian traffickers, with detailed accounts of their "professional" records and complete explanations of their methods of operations. "For years," writes Russell Pasha, "we have been like an aviator flying above the clouds and trying to make out the country lying below him: occasional gaps in the clouds gave us a glimpse now and then but it is only now that the clouds have rolled away and a clear panorama has been spread out beneath us."

Two developments of special significance stand out from among the many interesting details of the report. The first is that the closing by the Turkish Government of the "dope" factories on the Bosphorus has resulted in the opening of new centers of production in Bulgaria. The second is that the increasingly effective anti-narcotics campaign being carried out in Europe is tending to drive factories to the Far East. Instead of Europe providing the Orient with prepared drugs, the prospect looms of new production centers in Manchuria and China which will try to find markets in the West for their products.

Balkan Factory Photographed

Four large photographs of the Balkan Products Factory of Radomir, near Sofia, showing the staff at work in its laboratories, are a feature of the report. Russell Pasha declares: "I am able definitely to state that the European center for the manufacture of heroin destined entirely for the illicit trade has now shifted from Istanbul to the capital city of Bulgaria, Sofia."

These factories are working perfectly openly with no attempt at concealment. "It will be interesting to hear," comments Russell Pasha, "what explanation will be furnished to the League of Nations by the Bulgarian Government." From four to nine other factories, in addition to the Radomir plant, are now operating in Bulgaria.

"This Radomir factory," states the report, "started work at the beginning of October and in the first two months turned out about 1500 kilograms of heroin, all of which was smuggled out of the country in double-bottomed trunks into Germany and France en route principally for Hamburg for the American market and Marseilles for Egypt and the Far East. Radomir is supplying 187,000,000 medical 'shots' of heroin per month, or, let us say, a double dose for 3,000,000 dope addicts per day." The factory is obtaining its raw materials from Turkey.

One aspect of the Far Eastern situation which Russell Pasha hardly touches in his report is the extraordinary complication which has arisen since Japan succeeded in establishing the puppet state of Manchoukuo. Since this new "state" is not recognized by any other country besides Japan, and consequently cannot be a party to international conventions such as the opium conventions, it is possible for Japanese drug manufacturers, by transferring their operations to this area, to avoid even such international control as they might have been subject to in Japan.

Factories Opened in Manchuria

In his report Russell Pasha tells how experts from a factory in Osaka have already set up several small factories at Dairen in Manchuria. He also gives detailed information concerning the flood of Japanese narcotics which have been passing into China. The "opium offensive" against China is considered in some quarters to be even more dangerous than the military invasion of Manchuria and Jehol.

Cairo's police chief and anti-opium crusader asks that the French administration in Syria should take steps to stop the smuggling of hashish into Egypt. Its cultivation, manufacture and transport are already illegal in the French mandate, but there is no law against having it in one's possession. By simply forbidding its possession, the French authorities could prevent the accumulation of large quantities of the drug which are principally destined for illicit shipment into Egypt.

The alertness of some officials in discovering and seizing drugs is photographically illustrated in the report. In some cases, illicit shipments were found submerged under the oil in the axle boxes of railway trucks, in the hollow tubes of brass bedsteads, and glued onto the humps of camels under a covering of hair. The ingenuity of the anti-narcotics officials is proving to be comparable to that of the drug runners.

More Pay Agreed Upon In River Drivers' Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 6—Newsprint delegates, conferring with the Government in the labor dispute, have agreed to pay river drivers 27½ cents hourly and reduce the lumbermen's living costs 15 cents daily. It is unknown yet whether the men will accept the terms.

Visitor to New York Tells Editor News of Tulips in City Hall Plaza

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 6—New Yorkers are rather well known for seeing only the obvious about their city, and in this they are not so very different from the citizens of other places. It is the visitor who observes what has been passed day after day by the unseeing habitant.

Visitors come and go by the thousands in New York City and no one remarks them greatly, but last week a woman from Boston came here and walked with the crowds, eagerly observing, and then, instead of writing home about it, wrote a note to the newspapers.

She had got into lower Broadway and found it choked with people watching a parade of marchers, not a crowd of sympathizers, but merely onlookers at something in motion. She tried to get out of it and after a struggle found herself in City Hall Plaza, where only the usual afternoon pedestrians hurried. It was a new and brilliant world apart, for the flower-beds were glowing with spring blooms and April had left the grass vividly green. While all the parks in New York City are abloom now, in this dun and gray area the effect was of a startling discovery.

The Boston woman walked slowly through the plaza, looking at the beauties there from every angle. Here was a scene she would never forget, and she marveled that the people passing through the little square paused not at all to notice the color patterns beyond the paths.

At last she stepped into a newspaper office in a building overlooking the plaza and asked for a sheet of paper. She left, after directing the note, and when the city editor opened it in the dull disarray of the city room upstairs, he read:

"You have a wonderful display of tulips in City Hall Park. Perhaps you have noticed it."

Women Vote First Time In Brazilian Election

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 6 (By U. P.)—Counting of the votes cast in Wednesday's nation-wide constitutional assembly election began May 4 with early indications that candidates supporting the present régime would hold the majority. Despite unexpectedly heavy voting, due partly to the fact that Brazilian women voted for the first time in Brazilian history, the election was free from violence.

Dispatches from Pernambuco said that pro-Government forces in that state probably would win 10 of the 17 seats voted on. Oppositionists won only 3 of the 22 seats in Bahia, according to incomplete returns.

Canada to Scan Pensions

OTTAWA, May 6 (AP)—Canada's $55,000,000 war pension bill will undergo a general review this year for the double purpose of removing inequality and injustices to former soldiers and saving a considerable sum for the Treasury, Finance Minister E. N. Rhodes announced in the House of Commons yesterday. His announcement preceded passage of a budget proposal making pensions subject to income tax.

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Progress in Education

Schools Displacing Guns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Potam, Sonora, Old Mexico

YAQUI Indian children here study their three R's in a "little brown schoolhouse" directly under the muzzle of Mexican machine guns, as the Mexican Government performs an experiment in civilization, seeking to gradually displace military force with modern enlightenment.

The Yaquis of this State were until three years ago considered the last savage and powerful tribe of Indians in North America; their pride and refusal to recognize any government but their own in their territory, was Mexico's chief problem.

For three years now, use of the adobe schoolhouse has been taming the youngsters of the swarthy, courageous, straight shooting Yaquis.

Yaqui outbursts of savagery have been well known. From 1926 until 1929 the Mexican Government waged insistent war on them, after the Indians had attempted to kidnap President Obregon from a railroad train. A record of periodic massacre and cruelty stretched far behind the year 1926, reputedly aggravated by revolutionaries who hired Yaqui troops and failed to pay them.

From Rifles to Schoolbooks

Airplane bombs and speed trucks, however, finally forced those chiefs who were too old for education, to sue for peace for preservation of the race.

Where formerly the children of Yaqui villages were trained to carry rifles, secure ammunition, to spend long weeks in the hills, foraging for food while harried by civilized troops, and in some periods to hate all efforts to farm their rich country, they are now taught to salute the Mexican flag, to sing Mexican songs as well as to manipulate the three R's.

"The Yaqui who knows how to die" was once the lullaby sung here by mothers to their babes, but to displace this grim melody, the Mexicans have engraved "Home, Work and Happiness" on the schoolroom walls. This motto was secured by payment of hard cash to the children's fathers who are in military service—"paid to be good"—with all but an allegedly few renegades in the distant hills acquiescent.

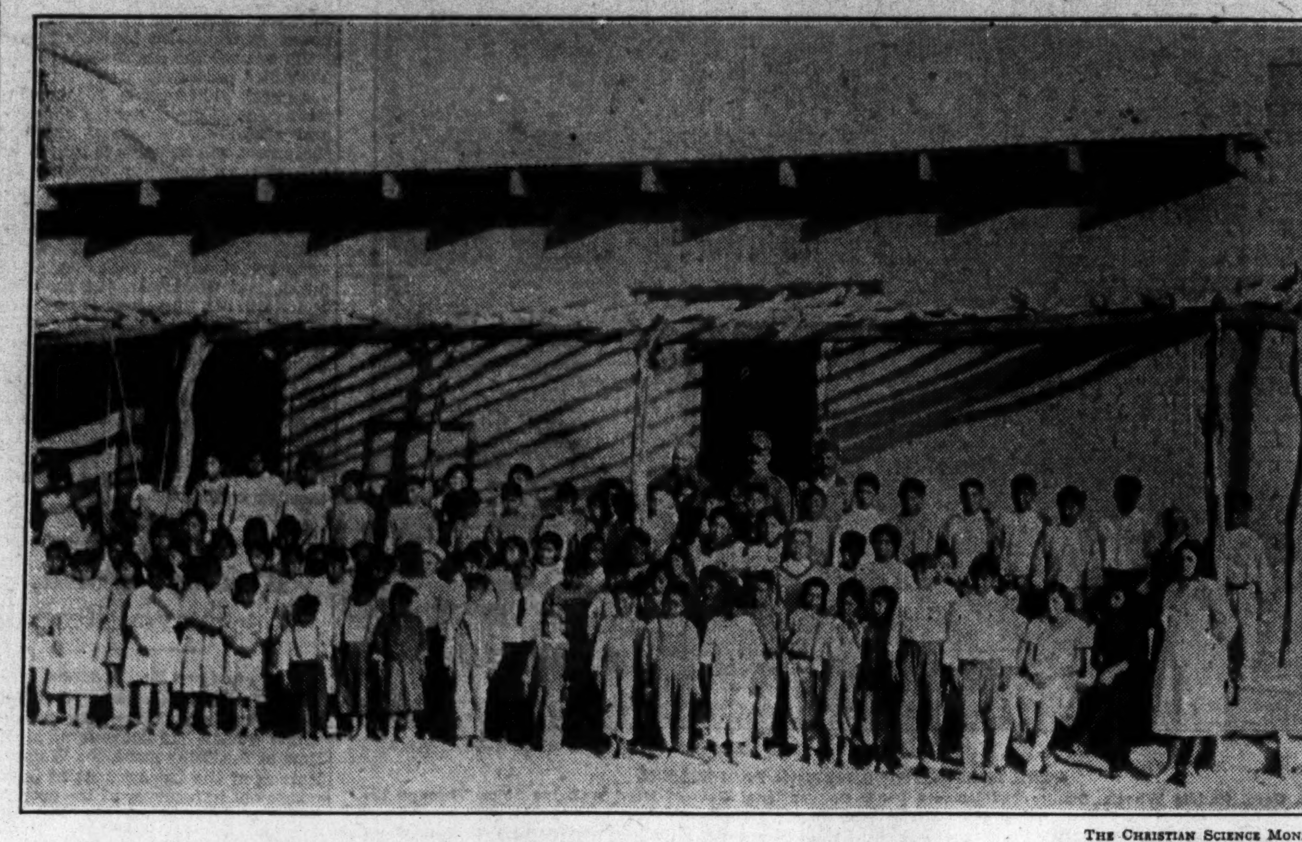
The schoolhouse is directly across the square from a government "cuartel" where Mexican soldiers man machine guns at all hours. The Yaqui forces are on the opposite side of the square, next door to the schoolhouse, and the clatter of cartridge belts joins the buzz of the children's memorizing.

The youngsters file into school each morning, hats at "present arms," their tousled hair and features of pure blood giving them a handsome if wild appearance. The quietude ends when school starts. The Yaquis must speak aloud to memorize, and they think that the louder they shout, the better will be their grade with teacher. The buzz of their work gives a livelier aspect to the lazy, dusty, sunny Indian village of cane huts surrounded by giant cactus.

Sing and Play Baseball

When they sing, the melody is likewise of minor importance to the Yaqui æsthetic sense, which dictates that the louder the song, the prettier. At recess time, the crack of American baseball bats replaces the former one of rifles, and the youngsters play catch in the schoolyard as peacefully at least as any civilized children.

American school-teachers who think their classrooms noisy would change to a decidedly opposite opinion if they would teach the Yaquis for a while, says Señora R. vda de Montano, whose task it is to tame the Potam Yaquis. She says they are good students, apter for mathematics than literature, although some of them can draw, as the decorated walls attest. But, she says, they learn manners quickly, their word can be trusted—they learn honesty from their fathers—and they can usually see the humor of a situation.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Yaqui Indian Children Line Up for Picture Before Their "Little Brown Schoolhouse" of Adobe. In the Rear, Colonel Ochoa of the Mexican Army Stands Watch Over the Wards, on Friendly Terms With "Major" Moloyoke, Chief of the Yaqui Auxiliary Cavalry, Crack Mexican Reserve Troop.

Rural Film Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newton Abbot, Eng.

THE difficulties of rural adult education in Great Britain are considerable, as the Workers' Education Association has long been aware. In towns the number of people who wish to attend W. E. A. classes is so large that it is possible to sort them out into more or less homogeneous groups, every member of which is, roughly, at the same stage of intellectual development.

But in country districts numbers are far too small for this to be done. It is often as much as can be done to get a single class together; and this class will probably include a school teacher at the one end and a farm laborer, who can barely read or write, at the other. What method of teaching can be employed that will appeal to such widely different students? In Devonshire it has been found that the usual procedure of lecture-discussion quite fails to attract the attention of country people; and in consequence an extremely interesting and suggestive experiment with films has been carried out.

Including the Hamlets

The area where this experiment was instituted included various villages on the eastern edge of Dartmoor, in a countryside of which the town of Newton Abbot, with a population of 14,000, may be considered to be the caliptal. This is one of the loveliest parts of Britain, and is an area rich in historical associations. It was at Newton Abbot, for example, that William of Orange, after he had landed at the neighboring Torbay, made his first proclamation to the people of England.

The villages included in the scheme, which was organized and carried through to completion by Mr. F. G. Thomas, the resident W. E. A. tutor, ranged from the comparatively accessible Ogswell, on the borders of Newton Abbot, to Holne, a hamlet that has no buses and whose nearest railway station is five miles distant.

The scheme met with several difficulties. It was started in Lent, which in English villages is a period of quiescence. The complicated talkie apparatus which was used was often moved from place to place only with considerable trouble. Moreover, a charge of 6d. a head was made for admission to the films shown, and after the opening exhibition there was somewhat of a drop in the attendance. The attendance for the succeeding weeks was, however, gratifyingly regular. Some kindhearted villagers commiserated with Mr. Thomas and his assistants on the fact that the takings were rather small. They were under the impression that the enterprise was being run by ex-film actors who had fallen on hard times. The Government did not make matters easier by their insistence on charging entertainment tax.

Preferred Talkies

Mr. Thomas discovered that talkies were far more popular than silent films, which appeared to be associated in the minds of the villagers with lantern slides and things of the past. The films that Mr. Thomas used were short educational features, together with three long pictures, "Shiraz," "Stampede," and "The Climbing of Everest." At the end of the exhibition papers and pencils were distributed and the audience was asked to write down its answers to a questionnaire on what had been shown. In the 10 villages visited 653 questionnaires were filled up, representing about 62 per cent of the people present.

In the questionnaire and discussions after the films it was many times clearly demonstrated that the desired object of stimulating the thoughts of the audiences had been attained. Many shrewd criticisms were passed on the films. The facetious commentary that usually accompanies instructional talkies was keenly and justly unpopular. The lack of realism of a film on Kenya, in which settlers suffer hardship in immaculate clothes, and traction engines, horses, binders, reapers, and cattle appear suddenly "out of the void," was severely commented on in several places.

Moreover, the anthropomorphic pseudo-philosophical outlook of many educational films—the kind of film that ascribes human motives to animals and insects—was criticized. Mr. Thomas found that the standard of the specifically instructional film has risen greatly of late years. Altogether, his experiment seems to have opened up the prospect of great achievements when the cinema shall have been systematically linked up with the problems of rural education.

The Dollar Mark Out of Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

"PUTTING the dollar mark on education has done it a grave injury," said Dr. Thomas W. Gosling, superintendent of the Akron schools, recently to the Board of Education. Figures have often been published to show the effect education is supposed to have on earning power, and this has helped to spread a false doctrine, continued Dr. Gosling.

"For a good many years studies have been made of the effect education has on earning power," he said. "Tables of statistics have been prepared, showing that pupils who finish only the elementary grades have a low-earning capacity, pupils finishing high school have a higher earning capacity, and those graduating from college still a higher earning capacity.

"On the basis of these figures the advocates of more schooling have said that each additional year of schooling increases earning power. They say, 'Go to school in order that you may earn more.' This doctrine has spread over the land, and the dollar mark has been placed on education."

Dr. Gosling pointed out that these advocates of more education have failed to preach the doctrine that education liberates latent powers in the individual, increases appreciation of the world and of citizenship, raises the capacity to appreciate the good, the true and the beautiful, and lifts life to higher planes.

"This dollar doctrine has said very little about those things, and has advocated education mainly for utilitarian purposes," Dr. Gosling declared. "The result of all this preachment has been to attract into schools large numbers of persons who are not interested in learning, but rather in earning."

The superintendent charged further that this system has caused many young people and their parents unhappiness in their failure to measure up to educational standards, and has heaped up the cost of education to huge dimensions.

The question came up when Dr. Gosling called to the attention of the Board of Education the indifference of a number of high school students in the matter of failures. The board is studying a limitation of high school attendance to four years, and the suggestion that pupils who fail to graduate in that time must go to summer school or night classes, instead of making up their work in regular high school classes, has been made.

The Parent

Learning Each Day's Lesson

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Dear Readers of the Parent column:

Although my children are now past school age, my interest in school questions continues and I noted the invitation in the Monitor to submit any ideas helpful in sending children to school "happy, quiet, unhurried and purposeful."

We found that the most effective influence for obtaining these desirable conditions resulted from school lessons learned each day, and that nothing we parents could do in the way of physical well-being could make up for the uneasy consciousness of a child facing the day with an unlearned lesson.

The fixed habit of going to bed with lessons learned is the first and best preparation for a happy taking off for school the next morning. Then he will eat his good breakfast without hurry or worry and be in the right frame of mind for both healthy play and purposeful study. Without this preparation, he is likely to be too harassed for either successful study or play.

To convince a child of the importance of the daily learned lesson is giving him "first aid" in schooling. This is not an easy task, but is one that "cometh by observation," even to a child. He must be persistently shown that the learned lesson of today makes tomorrow's lesson easier for him. In connection with the subject of lesson getting, may I emphasize the importance of teaching a child *to listen* to class instruction? There is of necessity much repetition in the classes of grade schools, and this is irksome to a scholar of quick learning capacity and he drifts easily into inattention. Show him that there is always a little advance in every lesson which, if he does not learn, he will miss later and say, "I never had that."

Along this same line there is a pitfall for parents, one which gratifies their pride and pleases the children. It is when it seems possible that, with little undue effort, a child can skip a grade and so shorten the time before graduation. We fell into that pitfall. To all outward appearances the plan worked well, marks were good and Regents' examinations passed, but there were lacks that the children felt every year following. It was like continuing knitting after dropping a stitch. To this day, our young people say, "We should never have been allowed to skip that grade." (Mrs.) G. S. M.

Citizens Help Library Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

WHEN cries of "Cut the budget" resound through legislatures, down the corridors of city halls, and in business offices, what happens when the same grim cry reaches the public library? Here business has leaped upward, customers have doubled or even quadrupled, old books are wearing out, and new ones are needed. Can the budget be cut?

When faced with the problem of thousands of new borrowers and not enough funds with which to replenish the books on the shelves, many libraries have appealed to citizens to help by giving from their own personal libraries. Through newspaper announcements, over the radio, by posters in libraries and stores, and through children at school the population of a city is informed of the dire need.

Spontaneous Response

Where citizens are told in specific terms of the types of books and magazines wanted, the response has usually been quite spontaneous. A thorough drive for books was conducted in Detroit in the spring of 1932 which netted 15,000 volumes. The drive of the public library was undertaken in connection with the American Merchant Marine Library Association, known as the "public library of the high seas, under the sponsorship of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Thus members of all three organizations launched the drive and helped to collect the books.

Through a direct mail appeal in Toledo 1500 books were obtained. In a compaign for books in Galveston the laundries helped. Anyone having books to give telephoned his laundryman to call for the volumes and take them to headquarters.

Book week was turned into "gift week" in the Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, Wash. Each boy and girl was requested to bring from home any books which might be lying valueless and which the family were willing to dispose of. Books collected in this way which were not suitable for permanent use in the library were exchanged at a local secondhand store. Seven little "Peter Rabbits" trotted to the bookstore and came back as Emily Post's "Etiquette." Two or three "Tarzans" became Byrd's "Little America." More than $1000 worth of books were added to the library in this drive.

But not all calls for help originate in libraries themselves. Citizens' committees are springing up in various states forming a citizens' library movement in which prominent men and women are enrolled. The New York Citizens' Committee organized in September, 1932, with Mr. Elihu Root as honorary chairman, hopes as part of its purpose to "promote interest in libraries and their service, and to interpret the cultural meaning of the American library movement to communities throughout the State."

Citizens' Movement

A similar committee was formed in Ohio in October "to form a statewide organization of friends and supporters of libraries with close cooperation between the lay public and libraries." Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Texas and South Carolina have also followed the lead of North Carolina, which was the first state to recognize its own lack of library facilities when it organized its citizens' movement in 1927.

"At present extraordinary demands are made upon the public libraries by those in enforced leisure," declared Mr. John H. Finley, chairman of New York Citizens' Library Committee. "But undoubtedly a greater planned leisure is to follow and the public library will be an increasingly important and necessary institution in our social and economic order."

Pronouncing the Vowels

Our Living Language Series—12

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SINCE the English language was originally British, we might expect to look to British usage for guidance toward correct forms—not only of words, but of sentence construction. Early America depended upon England for literature for a time; but gradually there developed a manner of speech and writing, distinctively American. In many ways this is a good thing. The language will be more flexible, richer, and have greater ability to express new meanings, if it does keep pace with the thinking of its people. Yet many of the best American speakers use British, rather than the (often newly-accepted) American forms. The Oxford English Dictionary is accepted by many speakers as the most authentic guide to pronunciation and definition. Webster's New International Dictionary tells us that the Oxford English Dictionary "originated in a resolution of the English Philological Society . . . [its] pronunciations in general reflecting the cultivated usage of the south of England."

But Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted by American schools as authority for pronunciation, defintion, and etymology of the words listed therein. At the front of the book, comparisons of words are given, quoting Webster and other authorities.

You cannot achieve good speech by merely aping British forms without rhyme or reason. It is interesting also to note that British usage is not always in agreement with British authority.

The word *process* is pronounced with *o* as in *hot*, the first syllable accented. This pronunciation is given in both Webster's and Oxford dictionaries. Likewise, *progress* accents *prog*, with short *o*. The *prod* syllable of the noun *produce* is accented, with *o* as in *hot*. Webster and Oxford agree on the pronunciation of *again*—with the *gain* syllable pronounced to rhyme with *hen*. Oxford gives the word also as rhyming with *rain*. The word we call *docile*, with *o* as in *hot* and the first syllable accented, Oxford English dictionary calls *docile*, with *o* as in *home*, *i* as in *stile*, but this authority also accepts the pronunciation given in Webster. Both authorities accent the *fe* of *feline*, and pronounce *i* as in *line*.

Oxford accepts only the *long-e* sound in the word *been*; Webster gives the commonly accepted American pronunciation; that is, to rhyme with *pin*. But Webster does not sanction the pronunciation *crick* for *creek!*

The pronunciation of long *u* is sometimes difficult in the body of a word. Pronounce it exactly as though you were saying the pronoun "you." You would never say "poor" for *pure*. Then, using the same logic, you would never say *during* with the *double-o* sound instead of the *long-u* sound. The word *mule* is never miscalled "mool." Yet long *u* (as in *mule*) is often mispronounced in the word *numeral*. Think of the word "you," following *n*, in *n-you-meral*. Then you cannot fail to pronounce it correctly—and beautifully.

The words *during, durable, durance, endure, Tuesday, dune, duty, stew, new, news, student*, all have the *long-u* sound.

But such words as *blue, blew, flue, flew, jury, clue*, have the sound of *double-o*, as in *boot*. If you tried to give the *long-u* sound to these words you would find that the effort distorts the facial muscles, and requires so much effort as to defeat its own purpose, making the words very unpleasing, through a too-precise pronunciation.

In combining long *u* with *d* or *t*, the tendency is to produce the sound *ju* or *chu*; as, *jooty* for *duty*; *literachoor* for *literature*. But your effort—and your practice—must be directed toward the achievement of the pure long-vowel sound, without a too-careful, overnice distinction between letters. Too great preciseness is an affectation.

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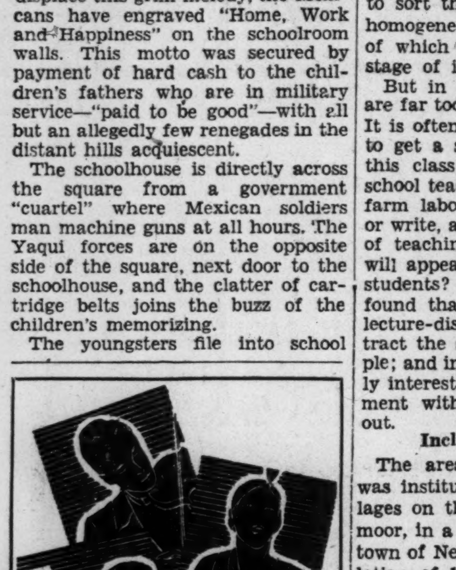
NEXT WEEK—Adding the Prefix.



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The Editor's Puzzle

91

¶ "After being thoroughly cultivated, he said, rich loam or well-drained clay were the best places to plant perennials, he went added on to say that good soil was the principal factor and would insure a garden gardener's having a successful season with good care.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Featured page)

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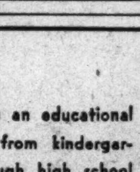
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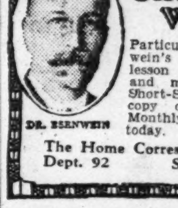
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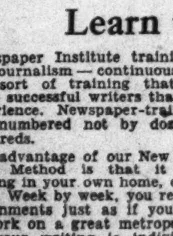

A TYPICAL EXAMPLE

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Interior Decoration and Antiques

Ancient Oriental Bronzes

By COUNT ALEXIS BOBRINSKOY

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

RELICS of an art and civilization antedating the Mongolian which centuries ago stretched unbroken across Eurasia, from the Danube to the Pacific, have recently been displayed in a number of exhibitions in Paris. The Bobrinskoy Collection is recognized as one of the most important groups of early Mongolian and Persian bronzes. It was assembled in the Caucasus region of Russia by my father, was seized by the Soviet and now lies neglected in Leningrad, though actually belonging to me.

The collection, numbering over two hundred specimens, consists mainly of a number of jugs, ewers and water containers of varying shapes, molded and chased with finesse and intricacy, and at the same time with an audacious simplicity of which the Oriental alone seems capable.

The objects date, for the most part, from the late Sassanidæ epoch, that is, roughly, from the fifth to the eighth centuries A. D. The work of warlike nomads, they are nearly all objects of everyday utility. The majority, in fact, were intended for that most important purpose in a subtropical climate—to contain water. Others were used as receptacles for rose water or other perfumes.

Although they were found for the most part in the Caucasus and in Turkestan, some of these bronzes bear unmistakable affinity in their form and decoration to the art of China. They evidence that same genius for production which animated craftsmen under Jenghiz Khan and his successors, who disseminated their art and culture, not only over what is now Manchuria, China, Persia, Tibet and India, but also farther west into eastern Europe itself.

One of the earliest water carriers is in the form of a goose 39 centimeters high—about 16 inches. It is attributed to the sixth or seven century, and is devoid of incrustation. The lamb, height 35 centimeters—about 14 inches—which is also a water jug, is of the same period, and is likewise almost devoid of decoration. A water carrier of a later period is in the form of a cock. This delightfully original piece is more elaborately chased. On the breast is a medallion depicting a prince seated on a throne with a lion on one side and a falcon on the other. A dog lies at his feet. On the side of the cock are two rosettes containing stylized sirens.

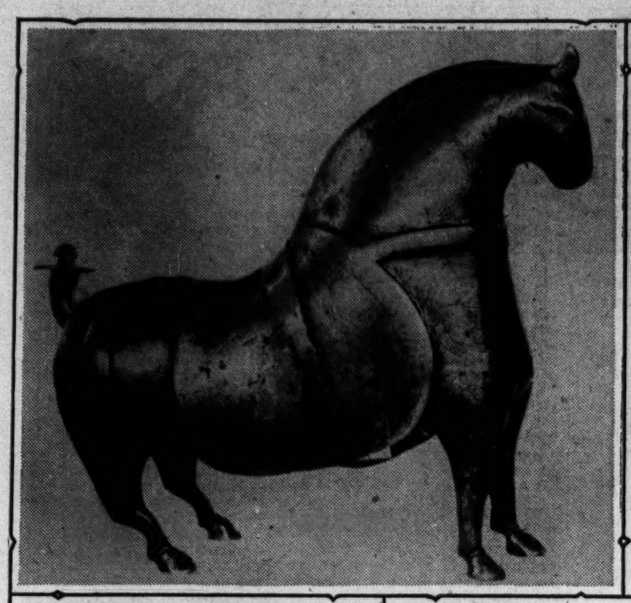
Contrasting sharply in feeling with this cock and with the goose is an object in the form of a duck, which shows very definite traces of Far Eastern influence. The crest, the wings and the tail are of bold design and original execution.

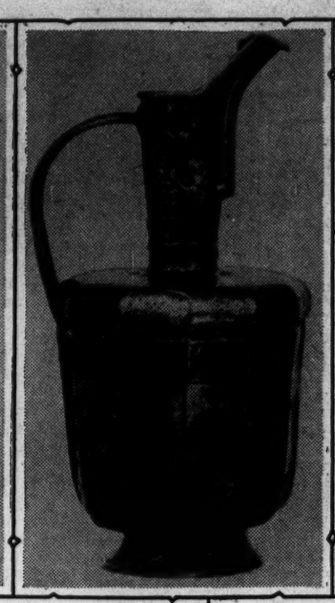
A bronze ewer, inlaid with silver, standing 40 centimeters high, dates from the twelfth century. It probably originated from Mosul, a center where Mogul silversmiths and metal workers had many talented craftsmen. The vessel is delightfully ornamented with intricate arabesques, which denote Muhammadan influence, as all representation of human and even animal effigies was strictly prohibited by the prophet. On the neck of the ewer there appears, nevertheless, a lion in relief—the dominating influence in the constellation which from time immemorial was believed to guard the destinies of Iran.

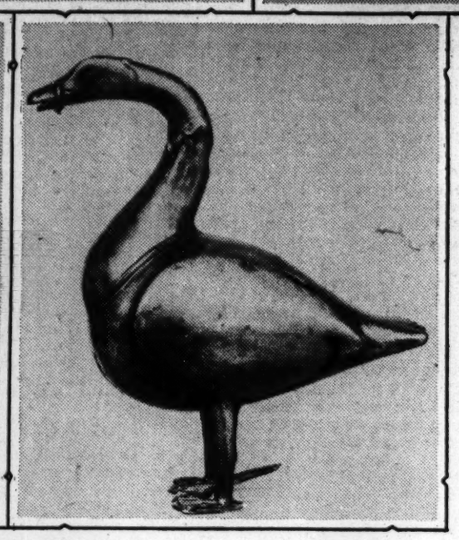
The figure of the lion is not the only symbol expressed in the ewer. The vessel's 12 sides denote the zodiacal constellations, over which propitious planets are engraved in silver. The reason for such seemingly complicated allegorical ornament is that the ewer was presented by one nomad chief to another petty ruler as a token of friendship with the wish that the stars might be propitious to him. Similar ewers and caldrons often bear inscriptions which clearly indicate that they were gifts from one local chief to another.

In the horse the massive neck and comparatively small legs betray influence that reminds us of the best specimens of Chinese earthenware statuettes. Connoisseurs are inclined to think that this object was used as a chandelier, a candle probably being placed on the support fixed to the horse's tail.

The warlike Daghestan mountaineers used to bring these ewers and jugs to my father's camp when they heard that the queer scientist who was visiting their country was interested in articles which they regarded as valueless. It often happened that my father gave the owners better prices than they asked, and on these occasions the joyous event was celebrated under the open starlit sky with dancing and festivity.







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Ancient Asiatic bronzes dating from the sixth to the twelfth centuries are lasting records of early Mongolian and Persian art in metal.

Above are pictured a horse probably used as a chandelier; a ewer bearing decorations showing Muhammadan influence; a water carrier in the form of a cock, of the eighth or ninth century.

Below are two other water carriers, dating from the sixth or seventh century, both of these being about 16 inches high.

Four Schemes for Small Budgets

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

THE question, which one of the four newly furnished apartments is the most livable is to be adjudged by the public. Each one was furnished by a well-known Chicago woman on a stipulated budget and all were opened to the public recently in the Marshall Field Garden Apartments on the near north side. Already more than 4000 people have wandered through and cast their ballots.

Early American, modern, eighteenth century, and a combination of Directoire and Beidermeier, are the types of furnishings chosen. The big problem has been to get the necessary comfortable pieces of furniture and at the same time keep the rooms attractive in their accessories, which is the task that usually goes with a budget.

* * *

The Early American one is of four-rooms, and furnished at a cost of $500. The bedroom is probably the most delightful room in this group. Yellow rag rugs are stationed near the large bed with its candlewick spread tufted in two shades of blue. A chair covered in blue chintz is drawn up to a small table near a window where a sunshiney effect is produced by the soft yellow celanese curtains.

The living-room of the modern apartment is quite striking with its white Venetian blind, two white bear skin rugs and unfinished mahogany furniture with yellow fabrics. The bedroom has black metal furniture trimmed in chromium.

In several cases the effects are gained by color rather than by expensive furniture or fabrics. The dining room of the eighteenth century five-room apartment furnished at a cost of $600 is very successful in its color scheme. Dull white and an orange rust form the combination. The Chinese Chippendale dining-room chairs are finished in an antique white. For their seats, orange rust chintz with a large white floral design is used. The same material is repeated in the window draperies.

* * *

As budget houses usually call attention to the price of the various articles and the amount of money spent on each room, one is naturally interested to see how each hostess proportioned her funds. In some cases much too large an amount was spent on draperies, with little left for furniture. In one bedroom the decorator chose unfinished waxed furniture, which by its inexpensiveness allowed her to have a large chiffonier, twin beds, chairs, and still money left for accessories.

Even a child's room is fully furnished in one of the five-room apartments. Royal blue tarlatan curtains, red and cream rugs, and white furniture suggesting boats, ocean waves and a captain's wheel make a lively room for a child.

The four hostesses are Mrs. John R. Winterbotham Jr., Mrs. John L. Cochran Jr., Mrs. John Root, and Mrs. Ambrose Cramer. M. R. Z.

Again, Low Auction Prices

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

A THREE-DAY sale of seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century furniture, objects of art and decorations, the property of the late Mrs. B. L. d'Aubigne, together with property of Mrs. E. G. Harbeck, Mr. Walter Needham, Mrs. Frederick Clapp and Mrs. Matilda M. Miller, took place this week at the American Art-Anderson Galleries here.

The first session opened with about 100 people, among whom were only a few serious bidders. These, however, caused the hammer to descend every minute or less for a period of more than three hours. The competition was never very active.

The sale opened with 50 lots of porcelains, glass and small decorative objects. Among the most notable of these was a carved, greenish-gray jade incense burner, pierced and carved and measuring 5½ by 7 inches, placed on a teakwood stand. This was sold for $57.50, the highest price paid in this group.

Thirty-one lots of silver and Sheffield plate followed, and commanded such low prices that one must believe the way of the modern housekeeper is opposed to polishing creams and chamois cloths. The highest price, $85, was bid for a silver-plated tea and coffee service with a silver tray, in the Georgian manner.

Bidding became more competitive with the presentation of 19 mezzo-tints in ornamental gilt frames, done from old masters by Alent Edwards. These were signed proofs and represented limited editions. The Italian school brought the highest prices, Leonardo, Ghirlandaio, Luini, and Perugino commanding, respectively, $120, $70, $90 and $85. The other European schools were represented by subjects knocked down at prices ranging from $5 to $50. Five early American lithographs averaged $10 a piece. Four color prints by Hiroshige and Hokusai, sold, almost incredibly, for $12.50 the lot, and two very large prints by Hiroshige and Utamaro brought $5 for the pair.

A hundred pieces of furniture and decoration were then auctioned. The cream of this collection, a set of eight Chippendale ribbon-back chairs, two armchairs and six side chairs, were sold for $30 a piece; and a matching settee for $25. By the time that an Italian Baroque state chair of carved walnut upholstered in crimson velvet and gold galloon, passed into its new estate at the price of $12.50, one had grown ironical about pomp and circumstances. Surely this is the age of the department store!

The second session, on May 4, opened with a larger and more eager group which, with constant going and coming, maintained itself at about 200 people. The bidding was at no time excitable.

The highest price of the afternoon was paid for a Louis XVI canape, six feet in length, elaborately carved in walnut and covered in petit point and gros point needlework. This was bought for $420. A rare Queen Anne parcel-gilded walnut wall mirror, surmounted by a carved "Prince of Wales" feather and cartouche ornament, brought $345.

A purchase destined to become historic in the annals of inadequate prices for works of art was a Hepplewhite painted and decorated suite comprising a four-chair-back settee, two armchairs and six side chairs. The entire group was knocked down at $250. The frames were lacquered white ivory, painted with leaf vines and acanthus sprays in green. The chair backs were formed of a pierced acroterium splat in an oval cartouche.

A pair of Chippendale card tables sold for $130 each, and several Chippendale and Sheraton chairs were acquired for $25, $30 and $40. A Queen Anne burl walnut and needlework armchair commanded $110. Eighteenth century desks of various types, consoles, bureaus, corner cabinets, sideboards ranged in price from $30 to $250. A carved, cherry wood, brass-dialed long case clock, by Daniel Burnap of East Windsor, Conn., of about 1790, was sold for $110, and a similar one by Milliken of Boston, of about 1800, for $75.

The third and final session on May 5 brought together a more professional gathering and produced sharper bidding than had occurred hitherto. However, prices for the majority of objects lingered in the same ranges as those of the two previous sessions, rising only for some of the decidedly exceptional offerings and not always for these.

Interest was largely concentrated on the textiles. The high spot of the afternoon was the sale for $750 of a Brussels silk-woven verdure tapestry, of about the year 1700. It showed in the foreground a rural landscape with a fountain, birds and fowl and in the background, mountains and a hamlet, and was framed in a rich border of flowers, leaves and scrolls. It measured 9ft. 10in. by 9ft. 6in.

Two tapestries sold for $600 each. One was a Flemish work of the late sixteenth century, which told the story of Moses and the Israelites escaping through the Red Sea. The other was a Louis XVI Aubusson pastoral tapestry representing rustic sports. Three important Elizabethan needlework panels, one depicting Virtue triumphant over Evil, the other two, royalty holding court, sold, the first for $375, the other two for $300 apiece. An Ispahan carpet 13ft. by 7ft. brought $550; an Aubusson salon carpet, 22ft. by 16ft and 6in., $475.

Velvets, brocades and damasks offered almost unaparalleled opportunities to decorators. Six lots of Genoese ruby velvet of the seventeenth century were sold in strips 21 inches wide, the lots varying in amount from 34 to 46 yards. This splendid material passed under the hammer at prices averaging closely nine and a fraction dollars a yard. Baldachini, coverlets and sumptuous hangings, most of them from the seventeenth century, Italian and Spanish, commanded extremely low prices ranging from $150 for a gold-embroidered ruby velvet table cover to $13.50 for a moss-green velvet coverlet.

The bust of a young man by Giovanni della Robbia was acquired for $230; a pair of busts by the same sculptor, these representing Cosimo dei Medici and his consort, passed to a bidder for $125 each; an important enameled and terra-cotta chimney piece, also by this artist, sold for $125.

The highest price paid for a piece of furniture was $425, bid for a Chippendale mahogany small writing bureau with fretted bookshelves. A Queen Anne burl walnut secretary - bookcase commanded $280. A Queen Anne parcel-gilded overmantel mirror, the upper part of which was occupied by a contemporary oil painting of peasants and cattle in an Italian landscape, brought $275. A William and Mary small walnut slant-front desk with saltire stretcher was acquired for $220.

Considerable competition in bidding was excited by a rare chest of drawers from the time of George I, measuring only 30 inches in height and 25 in width. It was mahogany with cabriole legs and claw-and-ball feet, had a case of three beaded long drawers with four small drawers below, a pull-out shelf at either side below the top and was fitted with contemporary brass handles. Despite its unusual character and charm and the interest it aroused, it was knocked down at $175.

H. J. K.

Furnishing Where Children Are

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY homes are furnished without enough regard for the younger members of the family. They have nurseries, perhaps, but we cannot expect the youngsters to play there always while indoors. The common rooms of the home, the living room and dining room particularly, should be theirs too, furnished for them comfortably, without need for supervision from grownups.

It is true that some mothers go to the other extreme. "It is not wise to have nice furnishings about while the children are little," they say, "we'll wait until they are grown and can appreciate fine things." This seems a mistake, too, unfair to the adults of the family. Besides, children do notice and appreciate attractive surroundings, more than their elders sometimes realize.

The ideal home lies somewhere in between these two extremes. Children can be taught to be reasonably careful, and furnishings can be planned which are attractive and at the same time will stand a certain amount of hard usage.

Adaptation May Be Necessary

In many cases, of course, the home is all furnished complete before the advent of the child, which complicates the problem somewhat. In the home that's already furnished, there is much which can be done to make it more comfortable for the children, and less care for their elders.

Little fingers are often soiled and sometimes the youngsters may use the walls to try out their pencil or crayon. So it's best that walls be washable. Paint from which marks can be removed with a damp cloth, is satisfactory. So are the various kinds of washable wall papers on the market, although a bit more expensive. If the wall is already papered and cannot be changed, and if the paper is clean and new, it may be covered with a coat of shellac.

Floors that are dark and neutral in tone are best, both from the practical and the decorative angles. Now that linoleum has come from the kitchen into the living room, it makes a very satisfactory floor covering for the home in which there are small children. One large rug is usually better than a number of small ones. When small sizes are used they should be equipped with some device to prevent them from slipping. A large rug is usually preferable to carpeting, because when the children are a bit older, they may want to clear the floor for dancing. More important, the rug is easier to handle when cleaning is necessary.

A figured floor covering is more satisfactory than a plain one. Especially is this true in the dining room, for crumbs or drops are sure to reach the floor, even from the best-behaved youngsters, and spots do not show as much on a patterned rug. When children are going up and down stairs frequently it will be much pleasanter for all in the house if the stairs are carpeted. Small rugs are not desirable at either head or foot of the stairs.

Substantial Furniture Is Plentiful

Happily, there's a great variety of furniture to choose from these days, from which sturdy pieces of good design may be selected. English oak and American maple, now so much in vogue, are satisfying choices. They are solid and substantial, and seem more serviceable than highly polished mahogany.

In upholstered furniture, that which is best made should be bought if possible. The springs in a well-made piece will outlast much hard use, while a poorly constructed piece may give way in the same conditions. Upholstery fabrics should be of the kind that will stand hard usage.

Slip covers are usually desirable when there are small children about. Very thrifty people sometimes buy upholstered furniture with merely a temporary muslin covering, using slip covers until the children are older, when the chairs or sofa may be given a permanent covering. The slip covers, of course, should be washable, and may be of gay cretonne, attractive figured denim, or waterproof glazed chintz. It is well to keep an extra yard or two of the material used for the covers, to repair the damage in case of a tear or irremovable stains.

Chintz or cretonne are excellent for draperies. If the children are tiny, it is best to have the draperies reach only to the sill, or slightly below it, instead of to the floor. Valuable objects that are breakable should be placed where the small child cannot push them over or pull them down. Choice things would naturally be kept on shelves so the child cannot reach them.

The living room should have at least one chair to fit each small member of the family, so he will feel that he has a place in the home circle. It need not be the same little red chair which you knew as a child, because nowadays children's furniture may be had in almost any period, to harmonize with the other furnishings of the room.

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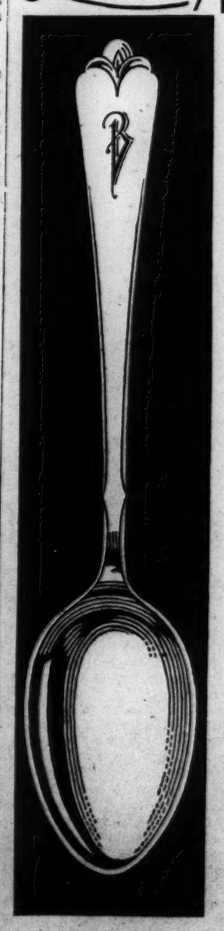

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Book Reviews and Literary News

The Epic of Chicago

A Review, by WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Epic of Chicago, by Henry Raymond Hamilton. Chicago: Willett, Clark & Co. $3.

TO MANY of us the really epic period of Chicago history has come since the day of its great fire. The sturdy courage, the rugged determination, with which its people took up after that disaster the task of rebuilding their city, the way in which, without seeming planning to that end, they first made it materially great, the home of colossal packing houses, grain elevators and steel mills, and then gradually drifted into the effort to make it beautiful, and to develop a spiritual side to its social life—this is perhaps more impressive than the record of any similar term of years in the life of any other city.

In this volume Mr. Hamilton has dealt, however, with the earlier days of Chicago, the period prior to the fire, the days when the streets were mere muddy lanes, the buildings log cabins, the people pioneers, and the loafers on the streets in many instances Indians. He has told picturesquely the story of the foundation of the city as a fort in 1803, and of its gradual development as a trading point and later a shipping point. A number of authoritative illustrations from contemporary drawings give picturesqueness to the volume, and emphasize the amazing contrast which a scant hundred years has erected on the banks of the Chicago River. Residents of Chicago reading the volume will be interested in the recurrence in it of the names of the early settlers perpetuated today by prominent citizens or as the names of city streets. Gerdon S. Hubbard, John Kinzie, Silas Cobb, are all names which have thus endured despite the passage of decades.

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Today on the shores of Lake Michigan, in the inclosure which in a few weeks will be opened to the public as the exposition of the Century of Progress, stands the reproduction of old Fort Dearborn, built according to the original plans, and commemorating one of the historic massacres of white Americans by aborigines. Perhaps persons interested in the current prohibition discussion might find something significant in the fact that this massacre was precipitated by whisky, or by the destruction of whisky, according to the viewpoint of the one who comments upon it.

The little body of troops in the fort, and the traders and pioneers encamped about it, possessed a considerable quantity of supplies, among which were an assortment of ammunition of various kinds and several barrels of whisky. The Indians in the neighborhood had been acting in a way to inspire suspicion, and the officer in charge feared that if they secured the whisky it would stir them up to warlike activities. Accordingly he beat in the heads of the barrels and poured the liquor on the ground. This, according to the historian, infuriated the savages almost as much as the consumption of the intoxicant would have, and as a result some 400 or 500 Indians attacked the troops and the settlers in the neighborhood of what is now Prairie Avenue and Eighteenth Street, at which point George M. Pullman at one time erected a beautiful monument in commemoration of the historic event. The story of the massacre, which included all the horrors of torture of prisoners, is told graphically in this volume, and the pictures of Fort Dearborn and the monument give additional historic value to the literary work.

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The spot where the massacre occurred became, about 75 years later, the most aristocratic residence section of the city. Within three or four blocks of the monument erected by Mr. Pullman were grouped the homes of some 20 or 30 of Chicago's millionaires. The work of the most eminent architects of the country contributed to making that section a true beauty spot in Chicago. Suddenly fashion deserted it; the mansions were pulled down. The monument was moved to a more beautiful but less appropriate spot in one of the parks. Today its former neighborhood is one of those sections which in every great city mark with squalor the line between an abandoned residence section and an advancing manufacturing quarter.

Perhaps nothing more vividly could tell the story of Chicago's amazing growth and of its sudden and radical social contrasts than this evolution of the scene of a bloody Indian massacre into first the home of the captains of industry of a great city and then its abandonment because the industries themselves swept the captains away. The story from its very beginning up to the recent period is told in a most readable fashion in this volume.

Down East on the Farm

As the Earth Turns, by Gladys Hasty Carroll. New York: Macmillan. $2.

ANY reader who knows "State-of-Maine" farm life, either by experience or by observation, will find the idiom of speech, thought and habit in Mrs. Carroll's "As the Earth Turns" true and familiar. Readers who have no Maine background will find a pleasant story about clearly realized people who pass through some of the universal experiences of humanity with dignity and zest. What happens to the Shaws in Mrs. Carroll's novel could happen to anyone, almost anywhere. The way her people take what happens to them has a distinctly local flavor.

Ninety miles northeast of Boston, in a farming town called Derwich, lived the Shaws in a big, stout old house on well-tilled acres. Mark Shaw was a good farmer. He knew land and crops and the seasons. He was forehanded and hard-working and thrifty, but not niggardly. He took pride not only in the straightness of his furrows but in the well-mowed circles around the lilacs and syringas in the front yard. He had little to say, but his children understood him and had confidence in him. They did not all stay on the farm as he might have liked, but Mark Shaw was modern enough to know that each child is different and has a right to his individuality.

There were nine children—George, Ralph, Lize, Ed, Jen, and Olly, who were children of Minnie Foote, Mark's first wife; little John who was the son of Mark and Cora, his second wife, and Lois May and Bun, who were really Websters, born of Cora's first marriage. But Mark treated them all as his own.

It is the daughter Jen about whom the action centers, for she ran the house and the family and had done so since she was nine years old. The coming of her stepmother made no difference. Jen is the only character in the book who is almost too perfect. She was 19 in the year that is chronicled in the story. She cooked and washed and ironed, she kept the house shining, she wasted nothing but put up myriads of jars of fruit and vegetables. She helped her brother Ed clean the house he had bought for his bride. She straightened out family tangles. She ran a church supper, befriended a neighboring family of Poles, was confidante of her brother Olly who was a student at "Hathorn," and gave her infant nephew his very first bath. She baked miles of bread and mountains of biscuits, was at everyone's beck and call and always was smooth, serene and competent. Occasionally one encounters such supremely efficient women, but they are not often as equable about it as Jen was. She got her reward—a nice, intelligent Polish husband who could plow as straight a furrow as Mark Shaw, keep as spotless a barn, and besides that, evoke music from a violin, which no Shaw would ever have thought of doing.

There are several types of Maine farmers in the book—Mark Shaw, who represents all the stanch, upstanding qualities of decent pride and prudence that have made his kind respected; his eldest son George, who has an automobile in front of the house and a tumble-down barn behind it; his son, Ed, who combines his father's prudence and farm-sense with a bigger ambition; and the Polish neighbors who put into their farming a kind of elemental joy.

This is Mrs. Carroll's first novel. It has been chosen by the Book-of-the-Month Club as its May selection. Mrs. Carroll as a child lived in South Berwick (not a far cry from the Derwich of her book) and was graduated in 1925 from Bates College, in Lewiston, Maine. At present she lives in Minneapolis, far enough away to get the right perspective on the kind of life she remembers in the old farmhouse that her grandfather built. From winter to winter again, as the earth turns, each season is faced squarely, reckoned with and used to advantage by this race of folk who work hard, speak briefly, but think humorously and idealistically. Mark Shaw, walking about his land on Sunday with his arms folded across his back, is a true picture. Mark Shaw, again, peeling apples in the evening and passing around quarters on the point of his knife, is another equally true, and heart-touching to one who has ever known his counterpart. Mark's daughter Jen is the central figure of the action, but Mark himself, who almost never spoke, is the character who will be remembered.

Sketches of Politicians

Essays in Biography, by John Maynard Keynes. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50.

JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES has figured prominently in public controversy during recent months. He is not merely an economist prepared to analyze the causes of our monetary and industrial troubles, but a constructive—that is to say, an imaginative—economist, who has a plan for setting everything right. The reader of this book will discover that he is also a man of letters, a student of character, a subtle observer of public men with a pretty gift for describing their personalities in incisive, sometimes aciduated, words. In discussing here that great English economist, Alfred Marshall, whose full greatness, he thinks, has scarcely yet been realized outside his own country, he speaks of the "rare combination of gifts" which the master-economist must possess:

> He must be mathematician, historian, statesman, philosopher—in some degree. He must understand symbols and speak in words. He must contemplate the particular in terms of the general, and touch abstract and concrete in the same flight of thought. He must study the present in the light of the past for the purposes of the future: No part of man's nature or his institutions must lie entirely outside his regard. He must be purposeful and disinterested in a simultaneous mood; as aloof and incorruptible as an artist, yet sometimes as near the earth as a politician.

In examining the present volume we need not try Mr. Keynes himself by a standard so exacting. Sufficient that we find him here, an economist privileged to come into close contact with certain statesmen and others, capable as an artist of recording his impressions. Many of the papers here collected were written some time ago, not "coolly, long afterwards," but "under the immediate impression of the characters described." The most memorable pages will be those which deal with the great figures at the Versailles Peace Conference, and especially President Wilson, Clemenceau, and Prime Minister Lloyd George—"the President, the Tiger, and the Welsh witch" who were "shut up in a room together for six months"; and "the Treaty was what came out." In the center of his picture is Clemenceau, "throned, in his grey gloves, on the brocade chair, dry in soul and empty of hope, very old and tired, but surveying the scene with a cynical and almost impish air." "He felt about France what Pericles felt of Athens—unique value in her, nothing else mattering; but his theory of politics was Bismarck's. He had one illusion—France; and one disillusion—mankind, including Frenchmen and his colleagues not least."

Side by side with this strong-willed old man, with his mind rooted in the past, and intent on crippling Germany for the lasting aggrandizement of France, were the American and the Briton. The author tells with what curiosity, anxiety and hope the assembled company sought a first glimpse of Woodrow Wilson, "the man of destiny who, coming from the West, was to bring healing to the wounds of the ancient parent of his civilization and lay for us the foundations of the future," and of the "disillusion" which followed. Mr. Keynes has been unable to resist the temptation to dramatize the scene and to paint his characters too much in the light of a conclusion which he regards as wholly catastrophic. "The President," he says, "was not a hero or a prophet; he was not even a philosopher; but a generously intentioned man, with many of the weaknesses of other human beings, and lacking that dominating intellectual equipment which would have been necessary to cope with the subtle and dangerous spellbinders whom a tremendous clash of forces and personalities had brought to the top as triumphant masters in the swift game of give and take." He declares that his ideas were nebulous and incomplete, that he was too susceptible to the confidences of Mr. Lloyd George, too obstinate on inessentials, a "lonely man" stifled in the atmosphere of Paris.

In similar interesting but exaggerated passages the author presents Mr. Lloyd George as another unwilling villain of the piece, indefatigable, sincere in his advocacy of the League of Nations, with no wish to crush Germany, but the victim of his own love of charming, fascinating, and playing off man against man. "How can I convey to the reader, who does not know him, any just impression of this extraordinary figure of our time, this syren, this goat-footed bard, this half-human visitor to our age from the hag-ridden magic and enchanted woods of Celtic antiquity?" All this is drama for Mr. Keynes—admirable drama—and because it is that for him he has oversimplified the characteristics of the men, seeking to read into their characters an explanation of all the defects of the Peace Treaty. Therefore he is less than fair both to President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George. Yet all the time he—being something of a spellbinder himself—wins and holds our attention, in describing these and other statesmen who have left clean-cut impressions on his mind.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Confession of a Short-Story Reader

SPURRED, evidently, by our recent reminder that we were fond of collections of short stories, the publishers have commendably increased their activity in this field . . . Since we gave the hint, three more volumes have dropped on our desk . . . Doubleday Doran has rushed into print some of the latest stories of Miss Edna Ferber, under the title of "They Brought Their Women"; Macmillan has clapped into an American binding some more of Mr. Eden Phillpotts's yarns, calling the volume "They Could Do No Other," and the Modern Library has hastened to bring out an anthology of "Great German Short Novels and Stories". . . We want them to know that we appreciate this service.

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Mr. St. John Ervine, in the London Observer recently, was protesting against the notion that the writing of a one-act play, or a short story, is far more difficult than the writing of a three-act play, or a novel . . . Miss Ferber doesn't bother about the relative difficulty, but she has an interesting theory: "A novelist, temporarily engaged in fashioning a short story, is likely to be apologetic about it . . . It may be, though, that the terrific tempo of the past 15 years will prove to have been too much for the wind and limb of the novelist. Like the sprinter in the 440-dash who must put every ounce of his vitality into a few brief moments, the short story, crowded into a handful of words, may be the form which has most truly caught the kaleidoscopic picture of our generation."

⁂

These stories are characteristic of their author . . . They cover a fairly wide range of scene and character; though Miss Ferber seems to feel most at home in New York, and is always most in sympathy with the aspiring, whether ill-conditioned or gold-spooned . . . She is merciless, always, to the parasitic woman . . . In this collection you may read of an actress, a nurse-maid, an air-minded farmer's boy, a taxi-driver, a millionaire broker, a milliner's assistant.

⁂

Miss Ferber has a sister-feeling for actresses and an informed affection for the stage . . . We have not forgotten her bit of dramatic criticism, toward the end of "Show Boat" . . . It was criticism à clef . . . In "Glamour" she submits a day in the life of (to quote the jacket) "the first lady of our theater" . . . In Miss Ferber's words, this lady "had a broad, free brow, eyes set well apart and slightly protuberant, high cheek-bones and a wide scarlet mouth like a venomous flower" . . . Add to this that she was learning a new part, which contained lines that you will recognize as coming from "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," and you may be able to guess this mysterious character's original.

⁂

It's an odd thing, but d'you know, although Miss Ferber's preface speaks of the "clever short story, the story with a snapper at the end," as "strangely old-fashioned and unconvincing now," some of the stories in this volume belong to that species . . . Thus "Hey! Taxi!" after relating the exciting adventures of a New York taxi-driver's day, ends with his going to sleep envying the film cowboy, since "nothing ever happens in this town" . . . And at the close of "Keep It Holy," the working-girl, after her third lonely Sunday in New York, surprises herself by replying to a "masher," "Hello yourself!" . . . Analogies leap to the mind of the short-story addict.

But we like Miss Ferber's stories . . . And we enjoy the format her publishers have designed for this book . . . There's a nobby cover, and before each story is inserted a color sheet with a symbolical design . . . It's surprising how easy this makes it to go back to a story.

⁂

The German stories range from Goethe (yes, "The Sorrows of Werther") and Schiller through Hoffmann, Grimm and Heine to Sudermann, Schnitzler, Hauptmann, Wassermann and Thomas Mann.

As for the Phillpotts stories, what can we say? . . . The fact is, we haven't read them, and now there's no time . . . But you know your Phillpotts.

William the Third

William of Orange, by G. J. Renier. New York: Appleton Biographies. $2 or 5s. net.

IT IS a pleasure to light on a book which uncompromisingly throws over the wild paradoxes that have been doing duty for history during the last few years. We have had writers who claim to know, by intuition, more about Charles II than was known to Halifax, one of the most keen-sighted of contemporary observers, and one daily in contact with the character he describes; who assert that the two nations which unanimously turned out James II and, despite the "law of the pendulum," never took him back, were laboring under a complete delusion; and who, while enjoying all the benefits of the Revolution of 1688, profess to think it a disaster. The fact is that there is no one to whom America, England and above all Scotland owe a greater debt of gratitude than to William III. To mention but one of his services—we owe to him the inestimable blessing of the Toleration Act, and, if he had had his way, that act would have been far more liberal and comprehensive than it was.

⁂

It is natural that there should be some reaction from Macaulay's perhaps overcolored eulogy. There are spots in the sun, and dark ones. It is impossible to approve either William's callous conduct after the passing of De Witt or his similar behavior after Glencoe; incidentally, even Macaulay disapproves of both. Mr. Renier holds the scales even; he is no blind panegyrist. William appears in his pages neither as saint nor as villain, but as what he was, the supremely able, calculating, somewhat chilly savior of Europe. There can be little doubt that but for him the western world, and its dependencies, would have fallen under the sway of a cruel and bigoted despotism.

⁂

A short book like this cannot, of course, deal fully with half the subjects that arise. Much of great importance has had to be omitted. Mr. Renier would be the last to say that he has superseded Macaulay or even Traill. Out of 170 pages more than 100 are devoted to the years before William became King, and Mr. Renier, as a Dutchman, is inevitably more keenly interested in William's relations to Holland than in his English doings. But this is perhaps as well; we are apt to forget that the King remained a Stadholder, and that he cared for both offices merely as they aided him in his great design of countering the ambition of Louis and securing the liberty of Europe. And, though like Moses he did not live to see the Promised Land, he prepared the way, and made the victory possible. Without his defeats at Steinkirk and Landau, there would have been no triumphs at Blenheim and Ramilies; without his tireless and thankless labors, the face of the world would at this moment have been other, and sadder, than it is.

E. E. KELLETT.

Nationalism and Religion

Nationalism, Man's Other Religion, by Edward Shillito. London: The Student Christian Movement. Cloth, 4s. 6d. Paper Covers, 2s. 6d.

EDWARD SHILLITO is a man of glowing faith and warm humanity, with a wide knowledge of history and of current life.

He sees humanity today faced with the same choice that confronted Israel in the days of Jesus—the choice between nationalism exalted to a religion, and the religion he offered, which would have made Israel "a light to lighten the Gentiles." The same choice confronted St. Augustine when he wrote "The City of God," and Machiavelli as he sat in his spacious study pondering "The Prince." There is no question as to how Lenin and Sun Yat Sen and the Indian Nationalists have faced the choice: "No one can understand the Communist Party in Russia till he studies it as a godless church, filled with a religious passion, possessed by a desire to banish the God whom man has made out of his dreams."

The religion of Nationalism, or of the Communist state, has eaten its way into the heart of nation upon nation. It makes a stronger appeal to men than can be made by a church which only too often sells its soul to the state, and pronounces a blessing upon battleships and policies of war. The only nation left which is devoted to a religious mission is the Wahhabi. Here then is the great challenge of the day to the Church of Christ, a challenge which it must answer, or hide once more within the catacombs.

Mr. Shillito believes in the mission of the church catholic, but he believes that that church is yet to be born. What form it will take he knows not, but he lives in the faith that there shall yet be built an Upper Room of the spirit, into which the children of men shall mount till they find themselves in the one meeting place.

Meanwhile he would not have men lose their sense of nationality, but in the school and the church he would have them taught to revere the spiritual contributions which their country has made and can still make to the progress of the race. "Not to condemn, but to save patriotism the church has come . . . in setting itself to resist a false nationalism it may bring into the City of God the glory and honor of the nations." But if it is to do so, the church must send into every avenue of life men and women prepared to maintain the standards of Christ Jesus, and as a body it must give a clear lead to the state. "The church which is catholic must be as free to witness for the name of the Most High as Amos and Isaiah were free in the eighth century before Christ."

There arises the question, whether such a church must not have some visible organization above and beyond all national churches, in order to assert that "it is not of the East or West, not of this nation or of that, but that it is a society in which there can be no favored nation . . . and into it all are to bring their treasures of faith and truth and beauty."

G. F. TIMPSON

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The Russian Romantics

The Romantic Exiles, by Edward Hallett Carr. London: Gollancz. 8s. 6d.

PRODUCTION of political exiles has for generations been the most picturesque and flourishing of Russian industries; and under the despotism of Nicholas I it reached a height which has been equaled only by the flight of the aristocracy from the Bolshevist tyranny. But between the Romantic exiles of the 'forties and the aristocratic exiles of the present day there is a subtle difference. The present-day aristocrats are the participants in tragedy. Their world has been destroyed. Their lot is final. The Romantics of the 'forties, on the other hand, scattered over western Europe to work for their revolutionary ideals. They left to plot a new heaven and a new earth, and their fate is fitting material for the Comic Spirit, not because they failed—that would be tragic, dignified and final—but because they were superseded by men and women more revolutionary than themselves—and much duller.

Carried away on the Romantic wave which came to Russia from the west 20 years late, supplanted by the drab Marxians, they were never able, as Mr. Carr points out in this excellent examination of their personal histories, to rise to the full height of their powers. They lived uprooted and they passed unremarked—although Herzen, the most important of them, and Ogarev, the most sympathetic, might find consolation now in the fact that the Bolsheviki have honored them and have ignored Bakunin, who was the more vivid and obvious revolutionary figure.

⁂

Mr. Carr's book combines the virtues of introducing us to the pre-Marxian political and social panorama and of placing the involved domestic histories of his Romantics against it. The material is so picturesque and at times so fantastic that it might well be the basis of biography dressed up as fiction. Mr. Carr, however, has not sacrificed research to portraiture. He quotes chapter and verse for his facts and interprets them with a most pleasing and ironical sense of the general tragi-comedy.

Herzen, of course, is the central theme. He was an expansive aristocrat of fine intellect and skeptical temperament. His mind was completely imbued with that Romantic idealism which had borne political fruit in the French Revolution, while the gospel according to Georges Sand—who might be said to stand in regard to the Russian Romantics much as D. H. Lawrence now stands in regard to young English-speaking Communists — governed his heart. Married on the ethereal hyperbole of Romantic idealism, he was to see not only political disillusion when he left Russia in search of a new heaven, but the break-up of his married life. Mr. Carr handles the Herzen-Herwegh-Natalie triangle with a novelist's insight and a biographer's resources.

⁂

There are numbers of other exiles, the at once sinister and impetuous Bakunin among them, stepping in and out of Herzen's domestic tangles, and all are vividly and substantially drawn. But the most sympathetic is undoubtedly the dissipated, mild, amiable and generous Ogarev.

The remaining revolutionaries are a strange collection of innocents and scoundrels. Nechaev, the terrorist and fraud who bluffed Bakunin, stands out even in this fantastic company. It was Nechaev who as the slayer of Ivanov was the model for Dostoievsky's novel, "The Devils."

Both those who wish to be entertained by a truth wildly stranger and more complex than fiction and those who wish to follow the havoc caused by an ideal which had inspired Wordsworth, Shelley and other Romantics years before, with equally mixed results, and which Darwin and Marx destroyed between them, will find absorbing pages in this book. And Mr. Carr has had the art not to romanticize his Romantics; they are seen with a sympathy which is as acutely critical as is the irony with which one age looks at another.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

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Ivan the Terrible

Ivan the Terrible, by Stephen Graham. Yale University Press. $3.

THE reign of Tsar Ivan IV is a key-period in Russian history. It dealt the first blow at the feudal aristocracy of the boyars, and marked Russia's first step on the path from the medieval to the modern world. Ivan "the Terrible" is thus the forerunner of Peter "the Great"; and it is significant that these are the only two Tsars who have received at the hands of posterity the compliment of a standing epithet which has become virtually a title.

⁂

The instrument which Ivan forged against the boyars—it seems to have been devised in the first instance from motives of fear and self-preservation—was the Oprichnina, or Imperial Suite. It partook of the dual nature of an imperial bodyguard and an administrator of the extensive imperial domains. Its significance was that it was composed of men who, whether boyars or burghers, owed their position to the Tsar and were bound personally to him; and it was through the Oprichnina that non-boyars were first brought into the service of the state. The Oprichnina soon began to interfere in every branch of government, and became the instrument of many of those acts of oppression and cruelty which earned Ivan his title. The student may observe a curious parallel between this state within a state and certain other institutions which, at later periods of Russian history, have existed side by side with, and on occasion superseded, the ordinary machinery of the Government: the Imperial Chancery of the nineteenth-century tsars with its army of secret police, and the G. P. U. of the present Soviet régime.

⁂

The history of Ivan the Terrible can be written, and has been written, in at least three ways. Karamzin has recorded, in epic vein, the series of Ivan's victories, crimes and caprices—a story of unbridled cruelty and lust. Klyuchevsky, passing over almost in silence these grim legends, has analyzed the significance of Ivan's reign in Russia's political and territorial development. Pokrovsky, the Marxist historian, on somewhat scanty evidence, has found in Ivan's policy the seeds of growth of "commercial capitalism" in Russia.

Mr. Graham has chosen the method of Karamzin. He believes that Karamzin's history, written more than 100 years ago when historical criticism was in its infancy, still provides "the best account of the reign," and that later historians have added little to "the known facts." Few would be content today to transcribe from the pages of Herodotus the "facts" about ancient Egypt or the Persian Wars. But this is what Mr. Graham does with the Russian Herodotus; and though he warns us against regarding Ivan merely as "a mad Tsar staggering from vice to vice," he offers us too little material to justify the truer and saner view which has emerged from modern criticism. In short, the present volume reinforces the doubts raised last year by his "Life of Peter the Great" whether historical biography is altogether the right field for Mr. Graham's literary talents.

The most interesting passages in the book are those drawn not from Karamzin, but from the English State Papers of the period and from the memoirs and reports of the English Ambassadors, Sir Jerome Horsey and Sir Jerome Bowes. The story of Ivan's wooing, through the diplomatic channel, of no less a person than Queen Elizabeth herself, and later of her cousin, Lady Mary Hastings, throws across the twilight of legend some crude rays from the everyday life of royalty in the sixteenth century. A collection of the impressions of English visitors to medieval Russia would make pleasant and instructive reading.

E. H. C.

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Looking Back at Spring

IT WAS one of those days that were full of noises—noises of wind and windows, trees and rattling old ivy vines on the fireplace. The swing in the back yard, between two tall posts, swished back and forth in the wind as if someone invisible were swinging on it, giving someone else a breath-taking ride. At the tool-shed the farthest door scraped over a strip of ice as it blew open, and then swung shut again with a bang. The jack pines in the grove near the east pasture, where the ground was still white with snow, waved their branches in grotesque, excited gestures. March wind! It got tangled in your hair.

Down the cinder driveway, between the row of jack pines and the cedar hedge, the wind scurried. It made straight for the barn and then disappeared around the corner, leaving the barn just as calm, just as white, just as sturdy as ever. In the house the windows rattled, and wind bellowed down the fireplace chimney.

But for all the wind it was not cold, with that delicate touch of spring in the air, that swinging warmth out of the south. Long rifts of clouds lined the sky and scattered ragged islands along the horizon, islands that changed almost as fast as the wind. The wild plum trees by the chicken house clapped their bare branches against each other, applauding.

Up in mother's room, where she was dressing to go to town, the curtains danced up and down in front of the mirror, flapping against the yellow walls. And the March sun, striking the cut-glass top of the perfume bottle, made tiny fat rainbows flit over the walls and ceiling.

Ice still lay on the river in dull sheets of darkened tin foil. The sun was under a cloud, fringed with yellow haze, but the air was warm—almost heavy with spring. Underfoot a grayish mixture of ice and snow on the road squished into a soggy puddle when you passed, and each footprint became twin lakes—one in the print of the heel and one in the sole. Icy drops splashed up on the back of your stockings and made a tattoo against your legs, leaving small round marks like freckles. Winter was melting and trickling away. Even on the north bank of the creek, where snow still lay a foot deep, it was no longer white and fluffy, but had turned without any warning into hard gray crystals—coarser than the salt in the cowbarn barrel. The world that had been so clean and white for months was now stained and slushy.

But the air! That made all the difference. You could come home from school with your coat open, mittens dangling from their red string, wind in your hair. It didn't matter so much how things looked when they smelled like that—with spring sun mixed into the wind, so mixed they came hand in hand.

The snow was almost gone, and the clay bank along the road dripped with a hundred little orange rivers. The frost was working out. It was fun to poke at the rivers, dam them up, or make them run together into a muddy lake ("Let's call it Turtle Lake, because it's so squatty!"), or to help them flow over the sticks and hard places. It was exciting to build up dikes and watch the water try to find a way around—as a bug does when you put a stick in front of it.

The road cracked with the frost coming out—meandering cracks that dwindled off at the ends. Sometimes there were spots of "rubber earth" on which you could bounce up and down, almost as if the road there were made of hard rubber instead of crushed iron ore patched with gravel.

When spring came, the woods turned quite purple and pink with sap welling up into the twigs, even the tiniest ones. From the top of the hill, the evergreens in the swamp seemed darker than ever against the new mauve colors of the maples, the new yellow-greens of the birches. By the curve in the road, where it dipped close to the river, there were already pussy willows, even before the poplars began to break their buds.

And when spring came Blanche Mohr always boasted on the way to school about their pansy bed, how it was "perfectly" green even with snow still on the lawn in shrinking islands, how there was going to be a flower—it was even beginning to open already! And it was always embarrassing, that Mohr's should have a pansy ready to bloom across the road, before there was anything showing in your own yard except the three-inch spears of the irises.

Spring brought jumping ropes to fill up the all-too-short recess periods and noon hours; roller skates to go clattering over the sidewalks; and Bud with his pockets full of colored marbles and agate shooters, promising not to play "for keeps"; and warm mellow afternoons when you walked home buoyantly, carrying your coat.

It smelled of spring. The orange loam in Johnson's plowed field oozed with it. Wind carried it like a light perfume on its lapel. Even the sky floated with it, with feathery white wings of clouds that drifted lazily around the horizon like a flock of slow birds. It was a day of singing—sparrows, still a bit frowsy with winter but full of joy, twittering on the telephone wires; cowbells in the barnyards again after having been silent for so many months; the sharp staccato music of gravel jarred loose from the road, and the scuff of shoes; a whiff of wood smoke; a hammer pounding on Mohr's roof and filling the air with quick pattering taps. And there was singing inside of you as you hurried home from school down the long winding road.

Rain! A low sky, weighted with heavy gray clouds that dripped incessantly, pressed close over everything. Puddles were speckled with drops that bounced up, like little rubber balls after hitting the dark water. Rain splashed off the porch roof into the galvanized troughs that hurried it down to the wash tubs—which were probably already overflowing and making pools at each corner of the house.

And mud. The ore road became a blur of dark purple, and down the driveway flowed two black rain-speckled rivers where the wheels of the car always went. On the attic roof the hurried drop-drop of the rain sounded like corn popping, crackling against the watersoaked shingles; and through the dripping windows the old garden seemed to be swimming in mud, with water standing in all the furrows of orange earth.

Cars splashed down the road, and rain swished off their tops onto the side curtains. Water sprayed from under the wheels and stained the last year's grass along the roadside to a dirty red. But beyond the road, across in the clearing, the grass had become suddenly green and new, as if energy had been poured into it.

With the wild cherry trees in bloom on the hill—as if a fluffy snow had fallen just for them and caught on their bare branches—and with spring beauties stretching their long legs out of the brown moist leaves under the trees; with arbutus trailing its secretive way under the ground pine (if you knew where to look for it!) and with a new wind galloping out of the south—the days seemed especially full of adventure. The river swept along so yellow and swollen that, in the low places, it stretched far over its banks. Down in the Flat, Poller's cabbage patch was almost covered, and Poller's bridge was torn away again—as it was almost every spring. Near the chicken house the wild plum trees trembled. Softly a shower of white petals drifted to the ground.

Night was new, too. The gurgle and chug of frogs drifted up from the swamp, brassy cowbells tinkled in the still purple air of dusk, and wind skimmed noisily over last fall's thin-legged grass. There was a new quiet and warmth in the stars that shone in the wide sweep of sky behind the barn. And over all was a softness, a delicate softness, after the harshness of winter.

A. L. F.

Story-Teller of Germany

We heard of her first from the wife of the village innkeeper, Frau Katz.

We had been staying with Frau Katz for several days—had, indeed, thoroughly settled ourselves in with her, reveling in the sunshine of southeastern Germany and the spotless cleanliness of the little inn—before she approached the subject. When, however, she began, she did the job, as was her habit, thoroughly. She told us everything she personally knew about the stranger, and a good deal that she had gleaned through the knowledge of other people.

To begin with, the lady's name was Elstner—Frau Josefa Elstner-Oertel—and she came from Dresden. That much was common knowledge. It was common knowledge, too, that Frau Elstner was young, quiet, simple (she must be simple, since the only luggage she was ever known to carry was a rucksack). "And nobody," said Frau Katz, trying to justify her opinions, "could be anything but simple with only a rucksack for one's clothes." Also, she wore a plain linen dress and stout shoes, and was the possessor of a beautiful voice.

Frau Katz paused in her sweeping—she was clearing the dust from the whiteness of the broad stone flag which protruded into the road before her front door—and held up the hand which was not required to support her broom, with an impressive gesture. "Ach, Fräulein! A beautiful voice. Not for singing, of course—nobody has ever heard her sing; but for speaking." Frau Katz assured us that, when Josefa Elstner spoke, all the children in the village came to listen, and even the grown-up people stayed their work in order to listen, too.

We sat in the sunshine upon the low wall beside Frau Katz's front door and watched her idly. Why did all the children and all the grown-up people think Frau Elstner's voice so beautiful? What had she to say to them?

Frau Elstner was a story-teller. Since the days when Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm gave the German sagas to the children of Germany—and that was fully a hundred years ago—nobody had told stories like Josefa Elstner.

Frau Katz resumed her sweeping. So few people, she said, told the children stories nowadays. Times were too bad, and the mothers of Germany seemed to have forgotten half the beautiful things they had learned when they themselves were children; anyhow, they could not repeat them, and they seemed to have no leisure for reading them aloud. So the children starved for want of stories until Josefa Elstner came, tramping over the hills and plains from the Hartz Mountains to Bohemia, and telling stories as she went.

Josefa Elstner's stories were the stories of the older Germany; and sometimes, between them, she would recite poetry, too. At night she would enter a village and, selecting a spot which lent atmosphere to her tales—a ruined castle, an old barn, a clump of heavy trees—would gather the children round her on the grass and fill their ears with such wonderful things that the dusk and the dew would come down upon them, and mothers would be calling from the doors of the little lighted houses before they would remember where they were and run home through the darkness. And in the morning, early, Josefa Elstner, her rucksack across her shoulders, would take the road again.

Frau Katz flicked with her broom. "There was a beggar man passed here not long since," she said; "he had seen Josefa Elstner just beyond the village. She had given him dried prunes and had spoken to him kindly. She had not told him any of her stories, because, when she offered him refreshment of this kind, he had shaken his head since, he said, he was 'no fit company for so lovely a lady.'" Frau Katz paused and looked across at us with a smile. "But my husband said his eyes were shining when he passed this way." She nodded her head. "That is what happens to people when Josefa Elstner comes by—and another time there were girls who brought pennies with them and made Josefa Elstner take them because they said they knew the life of a 'Wandervogel.' And Josefa Elstner did take them and went on."

We did not ourselves see Frau Elstner until some time later. We were nearing the end of our stay. The nights were closing in and a growing bronze upon the upper trees reminded us that we could not linger indefinitely.

We went out for a stroll one evening, when the shadows stretched long across the warm dust of the road, and, coming round a bend just beyond the village, saw her. Nobody had spoken of her arrival in the village, but the children knew. There they were, a score of them or more, squatting upon the grass, their faces turned away from us, their small heads thrown back, their eyes fixed upon the young woman who sat before them.

Frau Elstner had found herself a stone upon which to sit, her back against a wall, over which a deep-leafed tree hung like a shadowy canopy. She was leaning forward, one hand raised, the better to emphasize a special part of her tale. Except for the rise and fall of her voice, there was no sound from the little group, and no movement.

We stood in the grass at the side of the road, watching. We could not hear the words and did not want to go nearer. The place belonged so essentially to the children.

P. M. L.

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Johannes Brahms: From a Drawing by Dwight C. Sturges

MUCH music has flowed under the bridges of the musical world since the days when the program book of a famous orchestra, noting the behavior of the audience, advised the management to post a sign: "This way out in case of Brahms." That was in the gay nineties.

Johannes Brahms has come to his own slowly, as greatness often does. Schumann was gibed at for his belief in the young Brahms, and it was on this side of 1900 that one laid a Brahms song before the "last of the old Italian masters" of singing, in Florence, only to see the page closed with a magisterial slap, and to hear the verdict: "That music is not made for the voice."

If the first symphony of Brahms was hailed as the "tenth," this was not merely because it counted ten after Beethoven's Ninth, but because it stands as a worthy sister of the Nine. Nor did this mean that it goes beyond the Ninth. Beethoven's masterpieces were of varying magnificence, the Sixth by no means "greater" than the glorious Fifth, the Fourth clearly smaller than the heroic Third. But the symphonies of Brahms, to the music lover who belongs to two centuries, are most akin to the wholeness of Beethoven, most like him in depths of melody unfolding to splendor.

Beside the four symphonies of Brahms there are the quartets, relatively as great as they, and the concertos. In these he perhaps tends democratically to make the solo player a working member of the industriously sawing and puffing whole, who formerly, from the drummer—with his gaze so eagerly intent upon the baton—to the concertmaster himself, must all do homage to the star. The Brahms concertos are true concerts. His beautiful German Requiem is interesting for a democratic touch in its use of German words, rather than the classical Latin.

It was once hinted that the rich orchestration of Brahms was mere handling of tone color for effect. But the better his work is known, the more his musicianly power, his music ideas, shine clear. It might be interesting to have a photograph of a Brahms symphony, as one may of a Turner painting, to prove how much glory remains in the mere black and white.

The Brahms songs? How shall words give account of songs? Songs are their own interpreter. Schumann's today seem sentimental, perhaps, because they were so faithful to their poets. Our mood does not synchronize with that of the coy maid who was overwhelmed to find her worthless self chosen by the "Herrlichste von allen"—the grandest of them all. Nor does the discarded lover today lament aloud melodiously, to prove that he is not lamenting, as in "Ich grolle nicht." Schubert never loses his charm but, like Mozart, may seem too serene and sunny for our turbulent present. Brahms has beauty and peace and also mystery and drama. In him is a reality of feeling, a sympathy with the exquisite moments of nature—high noon, the nightingale—and a swift joyousness in the love songs, that are all refreshing beside the indefiniteness of later songs. Brahms never sentimentalizes, however. He is wholesome, severe when he likes. He would have agreed with Beethoven, when someone wept over his playing, that "music should strike fire!" A sense of supreme beauty, unharmed by human moodiness, fundamentally distinguishes Brahms, almost as it does Bach. Beauty for its own sake, not tied to a program, is a key to both. As to Emerson, so to them, "Beauty is its own excuse for being." Such men tread enchanted ground.

Wallflowers Grow in My Garden

Oh, flowers of England, blooming
here for me
In glad profusion: do you feel,
perhaps,
Like strangers, in this distant,
foreign land?
In this new garden where, on
sunny days,
The whistle of the cardinal is
heard?

I like to think that you are glad to
add
Your velvet petals to my garden's
charm.
You seem to be as gayly happy
here
Beside my little house of white
clapboards,
As if you rested your bright,
fragrant heads
Against some old-world, crumbling
Norman wall
Or grew along the Devon country-
side.

I know the English garden where
the seed
From which your present loveliness
has sprung
Stretches along the rolling hills of
Kent—
A gracious garden colorful and
vast;
Yet you have brought your bronze
and crimson flowers
Into this peaceful valley that I love
Proving that beauty knows no land,
no flag,
But pours its bounty out upon the
world.

Eleanor G. R. Young.

Getting Out of Ruts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM time immemorial many have been content to take the line of least resistance. Some, however, who have achieved great things for themselves and for humanity have been unwilling to have their thinking governed by others or to follow the line of action mapped out for them—unless they knew it to be right. They have taken the line of most resistance, that is, resistance to the belief that any individual can be obstructed or prevented from attaining success in any honest achievement to which he sets his thought and endeavor.

We find the above fact illustrated in the Scriptures. When released from bondage in Egypt, the children of Israel were content to take the line of least resistance; but the intelligent thinkers, Moses and Joshua, definitely took up a warfare of resistance against the various forms of evil which would have presumed to overthrow God's power and prevent them from reaching the promised land. Christ Jesus ever vigorously resisted all suggestions that he ascribe power and reality to the experiences which humanity then, as now, was prone to accept as inevitable, namely, false beliefs of sickness, failure, and limitation.

When God revealed to her the divine laws of healing which, later, she gave to the world in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy began more active resistance to evil than ever, for she was met with hatred, contempt, and strenuous opposition. This, however, did not deter her; for with spiritual strength, undimmed faith in God, and her firm conviction that all men have power to avail themselves of the Master's promise that his followers shall imitate his works, she pressed on in her unselfed purpose. And because she took the line of spiritual resistance against all error's efforts to dissuade her, multitudes of men and women have been enabled to become scientific thinkers through the study of her writings in conjunction with the Bible.

It requires little effort to live in a rut; little thinking is needed to accept the opinions and standards of other people. Some persons continue to move in narrow ruts because they have allowed their thought to become chained to material beliefs, so that it goes round and round in the narrow orbit of this wrong thinking. The Scriptural declaration regarding a man, that "as he thinketh in his heart, so is he," is fully confirmed in Christian Science, for on page 360 of Science and Health we find this statement: "You are bringing out your own ideal." It is an indisputable fact that our circumstances are largely influenced by the nature of that to which we devote our thought. Our thinking either will keep us traveling in the ruts of limitation and inferiority, satisfied if we can hold our own with others in the same position, or will carry us out into spiritual highways of true achievement and dominion. Why, then, continue to take the line of least resistance by accepting the narrow, limited thoughts of materiality?

On page 260 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has written, "Science reveals the possibility of achieving all good, and sets mortals at work to discover what God has already done." In the Bible we read that God made man in the likeness of His own perfect being, and that He found him "very good." To gain the right understanding of this wonderful truth we must accept the fact that God is infinite Mind and man the idea or offspring of Mind. Through manifesting the pure, spiritual ideas and qualities of Mind, man reflects God. In spiritual thinking there are no ruts. Here thought may soar and reach to heights of sublimity; for Mind's ideas are spontaneous, free, joyous, unlimited, and their range is infinite.

These grand spiritual truths may be grasped and utilized now. Through the teachings of Christian Science we may intelligently resist the stupefying suggestions of a mortal selfhood utterly unlike God. We may prove beyond all doubt that our true individuality is as perfect now as it was in the beginning, when God endowed His children with the pure, spiritual ideas which express His nature and character. So shall we rise above all that is unlike God, good, for in this true individuality inhere wisdom and intelligence which may be used to defeat the illusion of inferiority and lack of ability. Our real identity includes courage, resourcefulness, and ingenuity, which, being utilized, free us from the belief of limitation and failure; goodness, purity, love, and affection which, exercised, keep us sweet in our human contacts. Effort is needed to keep thought ever turned toward divine Mind, that we may receive these spiritual ideas, and so accept God's guidance instead of looking to persons to plan for us. The realization of our God-given power to think and reason intelligently and scientifically brings a sense of humble, triumphant joy that lifts us out of the ruts and sets our feet firmly on the broad highway to genuine success.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Ausgetretene Wege verlassen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

SEIT undenklichen Zeiten sind viele Menschen gern der Linie des geringsten Widerstandes gefolgt. Aber einige, die für sich und für die Menschheit Großes geleistet haben, haben es abgelehnt, ihr Denken von anderen beherrschen oder sich ihre Handlungsweise vorschreiben zu lassen, außer wenn sie wußten, daß es das Rechte war. Sie haben die Linie des größten Widerstandes gewählt, d. h. des Widerstandes gegen den Glauben, daß irgend ein Mensch aufgehalten oder gehindert werden könne, bei einer ehrlichen Leistung, der er sein Denken und Trachten widmet, erfolgreich zu sein.

Wir finden diese Tatsachen in der Bibel veranschaulicht. Als die Kinder Israel von der Knechtschaft Ägyptens befreit waren, wären sie gern der Linie des geringsten Widerstandes gefolgt; aber die intelligenten Denker Mose und Josua nahmen entschlossen den Widerstandskampf mit den verschiedenen Formen des Bösen auf, das sich angemaßt hätte, Gottes Macht zu stürzen und sie zu hindern, das gelobte Land zu erreichen. Christus Jesus widerstand stets nachdrücklich allen Einflüsterungen, den Erfahrungen, die die Menschheit damals wie heute so oft für unvermeidlich hielt, nämlich den falschen Annahmen Krankheit, Mißerfolg und Begrenzung, Macht und Wirklichkeit zuzuschreiben.

Als Gott unserer Führerin Mary Baker Eddy die göttlichen Gesetze des Heilens offenbarte, die sie der Welt später in ihrem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" gab, begann sie, dem Bösen entschlossener als je entgegenzutreten; denn sie begegnete Haß, Verachtung und heftigem Widerstand. Dies schreckte sie jedoch nicht ab. Denn mit geistiger Kraft, ungetrübtem Gottvertrauen und der festen Überzeugung, daß alle Menschen sich des Meisters Verheißung, daß seine Nachfolger ähnliche Werke wie er tun werden, zunutze machen können, drang sie in ihrem selbstlosen Vorhaben vorwärts. Und weil sie der Linie des geistigen Widerstandes gegen alle Irrtumsanstrengungen, sie von ihrem Vorhaben abzubringen, folgte, können unzählige Menschen mit Hilfe ihrer Schriften in Verbindung mit der Bibel wissenschaftlich denken lernen.

Es kostet geringe Mühe, im alten Gleis dahinzutreten, und man braucht nicht viel zu denken, wenn man die Meinungen und Richtlinien anderer Leute annimmt. Manche lassen sich nicht davon abbringen, in schmalen ausgetretenen Pfaden zu gehen, weil sie ihr Denken von materiellen Annahmen haben fesseln lassen, so daß es sich beständig in dem engen Kreise dieses falschen Denkens dreht. Die Erklärung in der Bibel bezüglich des Menschen: „Wie er in seinem Herzen denkt, so ist er" (engl. Bibel), findet in der Christlichen Wissenschaft ihre volle Bestätigung; denn auf Seite 360 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit lesen wir: „Du bringst dein eigenes Ideal zum Ausdruck". Es ist eine unbestreitbare Tatsache, daß unsere Umstände hauptsächlich davon beinflußt werden, womit sich unser Denken beschäftigt. Unser Denken will uns entweder bestimmen, auf den ausgetretenen Pfaden der Begrenzung und der Minderwertigkeit weiterzugehen und zufrieden zu sein, wenn wir mit anderen in gleicher Lage Schritt halten können, oder es führt uns auf die geistigen Höhen wahren Vollbringens und wahrer Herrschaft. Warum sollen wir dann noch länger der Linie des geringsten Widerstandes folgen und die engen, begrenzten Gedanken der Weltlichkeit annehmen?

Auf Seite 260 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Die Wissenschaft enthüllt die Möglichkeit, alles Gute zu vollbringen, und heißt die Sterblichen das entdecken, was Gott schon getan hat". In der Bibel lesen wir, daß Gott den Menschen zum Ebenbild Seines eigenen vollkommenen Wesens schuf und ihn „sehr gut" fand. Um diese wunderbare Wahrheit recht verstehen zu lernen, müssen wir die Tatsache glauben, daß Gott das unendliche Gemüt und der Mensch die Idee oder der Sprößling des Gemüts ist. Der Mensch widerspiegelt Gott durch Bekunden der reinen, geistigen Ideen und Eigenschaften des Gemüts. In geistigem Denken gibt es keine ausgetretenen Wege. Hier kann sich der Gedanke zu erhabenen Höhen erheben; denn die Ideen des Gemüts folgen dem eigenen Antriebe, sie sind frei, freudig, unbegrenzt, und ihr Gebiet ist unendlich.

Diese erhabenen geistigen Wahrheiten können wir jetzt erfassen und uns zunutze machen. Durch die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft können wir den betörenden Einflüsterungen eines Gott gänzlich unähnlichen sterblichen Selbst einsichtsvoll widerstehen. Wir können über allen Zweifel hinaus beweisen, daß unsere wahre Individualität jetzt so vollkommen ist wie im Anfang, als Gott Seinen Kindern die reinen, geistigen Ideen verlieh, die Seine Art und Sein Wesen ausdrücken. So werden wir uns über alles Gott, dem Guten, Unähnliche erheben; denn dieser wahren Individualität wohnen Weisheit und Einsicht inne, womit wir die Trugvorstellungen Minderwertigkeit und Unfähigkeit besiegen können. Unsere wirkliche Wesenseinheit schließt Mut, Hilfsquellenreichtum und Findigkeit in sich, deren Anwendung uns von dem Glauben an Begrenzung und Mißerfolg befreit. Sie schließt ferner Güte, Reinheit, Liebe und Zuneigung in sich, so daß wir, wenn wir sie üben, im Verkehr mit Menschen liebreich bleiben. Wir müssen das Denken immer auf das göttliche Gemüt richten, daß wir diese geistigen Ideen empfangen können und dadurch Gottes Führung folgen anstatt Menschen für uns planen zu lassen. Die Erkenntnis unserer gottgegebenen Kraft, einsichtsvoll und wissenschaftlich zu denken, erfüllt uns mit jener demütigen, siegreichen Freude, die uns aus den ausgretretenen Pfaden heraushebt und unsere Füße fest auf die zu echtem Erfolg führende breite Straße setzt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

The Desert

Westward the black hills
Crouch darkly along the sky,
Their sharp edges shining in the
sunlight,
Their long shadows heavy upon the
afternoon;
While the pale tapers of the yucca
Flicker along the bright day,
And crimson cactus flowers flame in
the gray sands.
The desert sits in the shadow of her
hills
Like an Indian woman of great age,
Dreaming alone before her wigwam,
Aloof, unspeaking and very wise.

Elizabeth-Ellen Long.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Further Advance In Stocks Brings Moderate Selling

Profit-Taking Changes Gains Into Losses for Session

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Financial markets ran into considerable week-end profit-taking in today's short sessions.

Stocks, after climbing moderately in active early trading, fell back into quieter dealings in the last hour, and closed with numerous net losses of 1 to 2 points or so.

Volume for the two-hour session was about 2,000,000 shares.

Further weakness in the dollar, resulting in new low levels since leaving the gold standard, prompted further inflation buying of stocks and some commodities in the early dealings, but the dollar rebounded after the foreign markets closed.

The pound sterling reached $4.06 in London, the highest since England left the gold standard in 1931, but fell back to below $4 here. The French franc, after an early rise, slid back under yesterday's final prices.

While Wall Street was confused by the gyrations in exchange rates, and whatever bearing they may have on the Administration's inflation program, business news at the end of the week continued to provide much cheer.

Carloadings Improve

The weekly report of the movement of freight on Class 1 railroads came the closest to the levels of the previous year since 1930. The total of 535,676 cars was up 42,706 from the previous week, and only 18,521 under the like week of last year. Week-end reports from the steel trade indicated another step up in ingot production, to the best levels in well over a year.

Stocks losing 2 to 3 points included Case, American Telephone, American Can, Corn Products and Allied Chemical. Issues off 1 or more included U. S. Steel, Union Pacific, Consolidated Gas, Santa Fe, United Aircraft, American Sugar, Pennsylvania, New York Central and Johns-Manville.

Virtually all groups were under pressure. Rails firmed a little when the carloadings report came out, but dipped again before the finish.

The reaction in shares was the sharpest in many sessions, and reflected the inclination to take profits on the sweeping rise of recent weeks, which has been almost uninterrupted by such decisive temporary setbacks as usually mark the course of a rising market.

In commodities, cotton, after getting up about 75 cents a bale, slid back, and closed up only 5 to 35 cents net. Wheat lost about a cent in the earlier dealings in Chicago, while corn again advanced. On the whole, the movement in the commodity markets was mixed and hesitant. Bar silver stiffened ⅛ of a cent an ounce.

Bond Prices Irregular

Irregularities caused largely by profit-taking in the recently buoyant secondary loan groups gave the bond market a rather spotty appearance today, although a firm undertone was apparent.

United States Government securities, while somewhat quiet, were steady to firm and best grade corporation maturities held to a comparatively narrow range. The foreign list was mixed.

Bonds that breasted the realizing current for gains of fractions to a point or more included Utilities Power & Light debenture 5½s, Union Pacific 4s, American Telephone debenture 5s, Santa Fe general 4s, Chile Copper 5s, Cincinnati Gas 4s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Duquesne Light 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5½s, North American 5s, Pennsylvania 4½s of 1970, Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron 6s, Frisco 4½s, Shell Union Oil 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s.

Moderate declines were registered by some issues of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Columbia Gas, Consolidated Gas, Goodrich, Goodyear, International Telephone, National Dairy, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Postal Telegraph and Warner Bros.

French Government obligations were reactionary, as were some of the Belgians. British 5½s were easy, but United Kingdom 4s moved above 89 to a new high for the year. German Government 5½s and 7s showed rallying tendencies, as did some of the Australians and Japanese.

Irregularity Features Chicago Grain Trading

CHICAGO, May 6 (AP)—Much irregularity showed itself in grain markets early today, wheat tending downward and corn up.

Corn and oats outdid season high price records, but soon dropped with wheat. Heavy selling ascribed to eastern sources dominated the wheat market.

Opening at ⅝ decline to ⅜ advance, wheat later receded all around. Corn started ⅝-1⅞ higher and subsequently steadied at about yesterday's finish.

Opening prices were: Wheat: May 73⅝-74; July 74¼-½; September 75-75¾; corn: May 42¼; July 44¾-45; September 46½-47; December 48-48¼; oats: May 26; July 26¼-⅜; September 26⅜-¾.

Dividends

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and 1¾ per cent on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, both payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

Chicago Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the convertible preference stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Colonial Beacon Oil Co.

Colonial Beacon Oil Company reports for the three months ended March 31, 1933, a net loss after operating expenses and interest, of [illegible] included in operating [illegible] depletion charges of $392,[illegible] for the quarter was $1,571,116, operating expenses $3,569,931 and interest $227,706.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 6	May 5
8	3	..	Adams Express	2700	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7½
15¾	8	..	Adams Millis	800	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
10½	5½	..	Addressograph	500	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅞
3⅝	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½
11¾	7½	1.20	Affiliated Prod	2300	11	10½	11	10⅝
70	47¼	3	Air Reduction	3000	69¼	68	68½	69½
1⅝	½	..	Airway Elec App	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18⅝	11⅝	.60	Alaska-Juneau	5300	15⅝	15	15	15
1⅞	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	6200	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3½	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	700	3	2⅞	3	3
3⅞	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	600	2⅞	2¼	2½	2½
3¼	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
95½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	7000	94⅞	90⅞	90¼	93½
4½	6	..	Allis Chalmers	4300	14½	13⅞	13⅞	14⅝
2	⅝	..	Amal Leather	200	2	2	2	2
34⅝	19½	2	Amerada	3600	34	32¼	32½	33
17⅝	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	2800	17⅝	16⅛	16½	17⅝
17	8	..	Am Bank Note	700	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	16½
42	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	41	41	41	..
5¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	4900	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	5⅛
38¼	23⅝	..	Am Bes Sug pf	30	38½	37½	38¼	36
23	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	1400	21⅞	21½	21½	23
84½	49½	4	Am Can	10300	83⅛	79	79	82⅛
128¾	112	7	Am Can pf	100	119	119	119	133½
16⅝	11⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1500	16⅝	14⅛	14⅛	16⅝
32⅝	15	..	Am Car & F pf	200	32⅝	32½	32½	32½
4¼	1⅝	..	Am Chain	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
8	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	7½	7½	7½	..
44⅝	34	3f	Am Chicle	1200	44¼	44	44⅛	44½
4	2	..	Am Colortype	300	3	3	3	..
23⅝	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	1900	22¼	21	21	22
10⅝	3⅞	..	Am European	1200	7	7	7	7
10⅞	8	..	Am & For Pow	22300	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10⅛
21¼	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1200	22	23	23	21
17¼	6½	..	Am & For Pow 8	700	18¼	18	18	17⅝
13	4⅝	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	2900	13½	13	13	12½
6½	2½	..	Am Hide & L	500	6	6	6	6¼
25⅝	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	700	25	24½	24½	25⅝
7½	3⅝	..	Am Ice	600	7⅝	7	7⅛	7¼
37	25	6	Am Ice pf	300	37	36⅝	37	36⅝
10⅝	4¼	..	Am International	3200	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝
½	¼	..	Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
15⅝	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	800	14	14	14	14⅝
39½	17⅞	..	Am Loco pf	200	36	36	36	38
12¼	3½	..	Am Metal	2700	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	11
38	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	770	40	38	39	37½
9⅝	4	..	Am Power & Lt	13400	8⅝	8	8	8½
24½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	21⅝	20½	20½	20½
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	900	19⅛	18¼	18¼	18⅝
10⅝	4⅝	..	Am Ratdiator	12500	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10⅝
15⅝	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	4700	14⅝	13¾	13¾	14⅝
26	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	500	25½	25	25	26
31¾	18⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4800	30	28½	28½	29½
62½	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	62	62	62	63
48	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	47	47	47	46¾
12¼	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	800	11¾	11	11	11½
70	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	10	68	68	68	70
41	30	2½f	Am Stores	900	40¾	40⅛	40⅛	40¾
54¾	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	4700	53	52	52½	53⅞
100	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	300	99½	99½	99½	98½
109⅝	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	35400	102½	100¼	100¼	102½
9	4½	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	10	10	10	9
21½	10	..	Am Type F pf	100	21	20	20	21½
27⅞	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	4900	22	20	20½	21⅝
17⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	3500	17⅝	16	16	16¾
58	35	6	Am Wat Ipf	1200	57½	56	56	54
9⅝	3½	..	Am Woolen	1500	9¼	8½	8½	9¼
40⅝	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1100	39½	39	39¼	39¼
1⅞	½	..	Am Writ Pap ct	1700	1⅜	1⅛	1½	1⅞
6	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	230	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¼
6¾	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&Z S	800	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
15½	5	..	Anaconda Cop	14500	13	12¼	12½	12¾
8	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	8½	8½	8½	..
15½	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	700	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	13
2¾	1	..	A P W Paper	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
3¾	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	2700	3⅝	3⅜	3¼	3½
2½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	2500	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
23½	7	..	(Armour Ill pf	1200	22	20⅛	20⅛	22¼
3⅝	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	400	3	3	3	3¼
4⅛	3½	..	Art Metal Const	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
3⅛	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	1500	3	3	3	3
11½	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	2500	10½	10	10	10½
42½	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	43¼	43	43	42½
40	15	..	Asso Dry G 2nf	400	40	40	40	40
59¾	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	8100	59	56½	56½	58
69⅞	50	5	Atchison pf	900	69	69	69	69⅞
44⅝	31½	..	Atl Coast Line	4200	34	32½	32½	34
19¾	12⅝	1	Atl Refining	15200	19⅝	18½	18½	19¼
19¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	400	18	17½	17½	18½
56¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	4600	47	45	45⅝	47
12½	5⅛	..	Aviation Corp Del	20900	11¾	10½	10⅞	12
			—B—					
8	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	10800	7¾	7⅛	7¼	7½
21⅝	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
15½	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	22300	15⅛	14¼	14¼	15
19½	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1300	18¼	18	18	19⅛
82	68⅛	6½	Bumberger pf	10	82	82	82	..
6	3	..	Barnsdall A	17700	6	5¾	5¾	6
18	7	..	Beatrice Cream	800	17	16⅝	16⅝	17
61	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	59½	59	59	61
6⅝	3½	..	Belding Hem	500	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
13⅞	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	24600	13⅝	12⅝	12¾	13⅝
23½	9	..	Best & Co	6100	22½	21⅝	21⅝	22½
27½	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	21500	26¼	24¼	25½	25⅝
55	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1000	54⅞	52¼	52¼	54
14⅞	6⅛	..	Bigelow Stanford	70	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14½
9¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	1000	9¼	9	9	9⅛
24⅝	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	4300	24	23⅝	23⅝	23⅞
34⅛	18	1.60	Borden	11900	34⅛	32	32	33⅝
12½	5½	..	Borg Warner	9400	12	11	11⅛	11¾
7⅞	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	12700	7	6¾	6¾	7
33½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	4800	33½	32½	32½	32⅝
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	75¼
6¾	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	1000	6⅝	6	6	6½
1⅝	½	..	Bruns Terminal	500	1⅝	1¼	1½	1¼
50¼	20⅛	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
10	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	2600	9½	8¼	8⅝	9⅛
2	¾	..	Budd Mfg	800	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
5⅝	2	..	Budd Mfg pf	110	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¼
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	1600	2	1⅞	2	2
5⅞	2½	..	Bullard	200	5	4⅝	4⅝	5⅛
4⅞	½	..	Burns Bros A	1350	¾	¾	¾	..
13⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	6900	13⅛	12⅞	12¼	13⅛
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	1400	2⅝	2½	2½	2¾
1½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
20⅝	16	..	Byers	11700	19¾	18¼	18¼	19⅝
			—C—					
19½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	700	18⅞	17½	17½	18¼
⅞	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5¾	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	900	6	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
5⅛	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	2100	4⅞	4½	4½	5
12	7½	1	Canada Dry	1200	12⅛	11½	11½	12
14⅝	7½	3	Canada South'n	20	40	40	40	..
14⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	16100	14	13½	13½	13¾
25	14	1	Cannon Mills	400	23¾	23½	23½	23½
62½	30½	..	Case Thresh	14200	61⅝	58⅛	58½	61¼
69⅝	41	4	Case Thresh pf	180	66½	66½	66½	66
15½	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	7900	15⅛	14¼	14¼	15
⅝	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	300	1	¾	¾	..
14⅝	4½	..	Celanese Corp	400	14½	13⅞	14	13⅞
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	500	29	28½	28¾	29½
3¾	2	..	Century Ribbon	400	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	2200	21½	20	20	20⅝
2¾	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝
13	4	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	12	12	12	13
20⅝	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
27¼	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	5200	27¼	25¾	25¾	26½
35	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	11000	34¾	34	34	34⅛
1⅞	1½	..	Chi & E Ill	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
1⅜	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	300	3½	3¼	3¾	3¼
8⅝	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	8	7¾	7¾	8
2⅞	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1700	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
4⅞	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1800	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
7⅝	1¼	..	Chi & northwestern	9500	7½	6¾	6¾	7½
11¾	2	..	Chi &2N'west pf	100	11	10½	10½	11¾
4⅝	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
9½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	9	9	9	9⅛
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8
11¼	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	10⅝	10	10¼	11
13⅞	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	500	12⅝	10½	10½	11½
11	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	50	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11
15½	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	14⅞	14½	14½	15⅛
5¾	2	..	Childs Company	200	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
11	6	..	Chile Copper	10	10	10	10	10
19	7¾	..	Chrysler	23000	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18⅝
52½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	180	49	48	48	48½
1½	¼	..	City Stores	1500	1¼	1	1	1
1½	⅛	..	City Stores ctfs	500	1½	1¼	1½	1½
15½	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	4100	15⅝	14¾	14¾	15¼
81	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	71	70½	70½	72½
8⅝	3	..	Collins & Aikman	700	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅞
9⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	8⅝	7½	7½	8¾
22	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	140	21⅞	20⅝	20⅝	21⅞
17¾	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	500	17	15⅞	16	16⅞
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	70½	70½	70½	70
57½	40	..	Columbia C pf A pr	100	57½	57½	57½	48
12	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	400	11½	10⅝	10⅝	11⅝
49⅝	23⅛	2	Columbia Carb	100	48¼	45¾	45¾	48½
10	4	..	Comm Credit	800	9½	8½	8½	8¾
24½	16	3	Comm Cred A	200	22	21½	21⅝	21¼
30¾	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	30¼	29⅛	29⅞	30¼
97½	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	91	91	91	..
18½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	400	16⅝	16⅛	16½	16⅝
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	2000	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
50	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	34¾	32½	32⅞	32¾
13¼	1⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	13¼	13	13	13
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	500	8¾	8½	8½	8¼
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	26100	52¾	50⅞	50½	52
5½	2⅛	½	Consol Laundries	100	3	3	3	3
8½	5	..	Consol Oil	25200	8½	8	8	8¼
100¼	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	100	97	97	97	96½
6¾	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	6⅛	6	6	6¼
⅞	¼	..	Consol Textile	300	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
5¼	1½	..	Container A	100	4	4	4	4½
2½	¼	..	Container B	100	2	2	2	2
8½	3	..	Cont Baking A	2100	8	7⅝	7¾	7⅞
1½	½	..	Cont Baking B	800	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
47¼	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	47¼	46½	46½	47¼
56	35¼	2	Cont Can	7100	55½	53¾	53⅞	54¾
6	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
26⅞	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	4100	25	24	24	25⅝
3¼	1	..	Cont Motors	41200	3⅛	2⅞	3	3⅛
10¾	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	29500	10⅞	10⅛	10¼	10½
74	45⅝	3	Corn Products	8300	70⅞	67½	68	70½
4⅛	2⅝	..	Coty	700	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛
33¾	23	2f	Cream of Wheat	1000	33½	32½	32½	33¾
8⅞	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	800	8⅝	7⅞	8	8½
26⅝	15¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1200	25	24	24	25
31	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	31	30½	30½	30½
19⅝	9	..	Crucible Steel	200	19⅝	18	18½	18½
35	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	40	33½	33	33⅛	35
8¼	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	1200	7½	7	7	7½
48⅝	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	46	46	46	46¼
41	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	40	40	40	40⅞
18	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	100	16¼	16	16	16⅛
48⅝	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	45½	45½	45½	46
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	15500	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
4½	3	..	Curtiss-Wright A	800	4½	4	4	4¼
11⅞	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	300	11¼	10¾	10¾	11½
			—D—					
6	1⅝	3b	Davega St	100	3	3	3	3⅛
11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	11	10⅝	11	10⅞
64½	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	4300	65	62	62	64
29⅝	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	6100	25⅝	26½	27⅝	28¾
5	2	..	Denver R G pf	200	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	400	70	68	68	70
24	17½	1	Diamond Match	300	24½	24½	24½	24¾
19	12	1f	Dome Mines	5800	19⅝	18¾	19	18¾
17½	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	1400	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17¾
15¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	3100	15	14¼	14½	14
7⅝	2½	..	Dresser B	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
57⅝	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	14000	58⅝	54½	54¼	57½
5½	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
67½	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1700	65¾	65	65	65½
9⅝	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	8100	9¾	9	9¼	9⅝
2	⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	1800	1⅝	1⅜	1½	1½
6¾	4	..	Eitingon S pf	400	7¼	7	7	7
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	7200	18¼	17½	17⅝	18
2⅞	1	..	Elec Bond	100	2½	2½	2½	1⅞
3¾	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	3400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
7¾	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	8400	8	7⅝	7⅝	8
29½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	18⅝	18	18	18¼
18¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	16½	15¼	16½	15¼
38	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	700	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	34
⅝	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	½	½	½	..
1	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1	⅝	1	1

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 6	May 5
45¼	26	3	Endicott Johnson	300	48½	48	48	49
5½	1	..	Engineers Pub S	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
38	15	8½	Engineers Pb ww	400	26	25⅝	26	26
11	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	300	10¼	10	10	10½
9½	3⅝	..	Erie RR	2400	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
11½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	900	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
7⅝	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7⅝
			—F—					
8	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	6	6	6	5⅝
1⅛	⅝	..	Fashion Park	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
1⅝	⅝	..	Fed Screw W	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
3½	1⅛	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
25½	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	3000	24½	22½	22½	24¼
88	81	6½	Filene's pf	10	85	85	85	..
18⅝	9⅛	.40	Firestone T &R	3400	18¾	18¼	18¾	18⅝
68	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	200	68	68	68	71½
59⅞	43	2½	First Nat Stores	900	58	57¾	57¾	58
10	6½	..	Food Mach	300	10¼	10	10¼	10
13	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	3500	13	12⅛	12⅛	13
23¾	13⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	700	22¼	22	22	22½
5⅝	2	..	Foundation	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¾
2½	⅝	..	Fox Film A	200	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
112	92	6	Freeport T Tx pf	200	111	111	111	112
31	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	100	39	39	39	31
31½	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	2400	30½	29⅞	29⅞	31⅝
7⅛	4	..

Financial: News and Comment

Buying of Wheat On Heavy Scale Throughout Week

Dominant Influence in All Grains Prospect of Inflation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 6—Buying of wheat and other grains was continued in big volume all through the week, new high prices for the crop being made for all futures of wheat, corn, oats and rye.

Profit-taking has been on a tremendous scale, but sellers apparently quick to reinstate on the setbacks, while there was no disposition on the part of bears to extend their position on the short side.

The dominant influence in all grains which has resulted in these gains, and which has overshadowed all other features, is the prospect for inflation. Much buying as well as a part of recent advances has been the result of the attempt to discount this expected inflation.

In the case of wheat there have been several important factors that appear to have justified much of the upturn regardless of the inflation program.

The tremendous losses in hard winter wheat made a sound basis for buying earlier in the spring, and all through the upturn there has been a persistent demand for cash wheat which has kept the contract grades over the May delivery price.

Light Flour Stocks

Recently the flour buying has been stimulated to a great extent, as stocks of flour in distributing channels are believed to be light, with dealers now trying to replenish their supplies.

The general run of news has been ignored to a great extent, and the wheat trade paid virtually no attention to the general rains which fell over the winter wheat belt. Undoubtedly these rains did a great deal of good, except in those sections where the wheat loss was irreparable. Much of the hard winter wheat crop was included in that classification. As the hard winter wheat crop is the big surplus crop of wheat of the country, the loss in that quarter is likely to result in a strong cash wheat market all through the coming year.

Foreign developments have been a little more favorable to wheat holders, but prices are still out of line for export, as Canada is also making efforts to sell its wheat, and her prices are still lower than ours, as is also the Argentine wheat.

European Conditions

European crop conditions are generally favorable, but there are complaints of dry weather from Australia which may be serious later. European prospects are for as large a crop as last year. Eastern Europe is shy of normal supplies of wheat even for home needs, and there have been sales of Argentine wheat to go to Roumania distributors. Russia was also said to have bought two cargoes of Argentine wheat, but for what destination is not known.

Private crop reports for April showed an average guess of 349,000,000 bushels winter wheat. This was about 15,000,000 bushels over the Government April estimate.

Corn developed much strength the latter part of the week, with a wave of general buying which had the shorts on the defensive. Wet weather accentuated the bullish ideas engendered by the inflation plans, which have taken a strong hold on the country generally. The cash demand was good most of the week, sales being the largest in some time, and deliveries were well taken, with indications that most of that delivered will be shipped to eastern points.

Rye had a strong turn.

Says Home Owner Should Benefit From Inflation

CHICAGO, May 6—The home owner or mortgagor should benefit from inflation, while any fear that mortgages or similar high grade fixed investments will be seriously impaired is unwarranted, in the opinion of E. E. Crabb, vice-president of Investors Syndicate, which is a substantial holder of city residence mortgages.

In an interview here today Mr. Crabb declared that permanent recovery is too much dependent upon reasonable elastic credit in this field of fixed mortgages and bonds to permit of any serious tampering that would have adverse effect. "For example," he said, "the building trades and allied industries must rely upon a reasonable flow of funds through the mortgage field if the very high amount of unemployment in those trades is to be corrected.

"The home owner will benefit for the reason that controlled inflation will make it easier for the mortgagor to meet his obligation. It will remove the threat of default that now exists even with many well-managed, solvent companies. The home mortgage field should particularly benefit through reëmployment and as a result of the better values that will unquestionably follow the removal of distress properties from the market."

Detroit Bank Payments

DETROIT, May 6—Payments to depositors of the two old Detroit national banks as of May 3 totaled $101,964,012, or 77.7 per cent of $131,201,000 available for the additional 30 per cent distribution, Guardian National Bank of Commerce has practically completed its distribution with payments of $24,709,534 of its available $26,613,000. First National Bank has recashed $77,274,478 out of $104,588,000 to be paid out.

Lanston Monotype Machine

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., May 6—Lanston Monotype Machine Company reports for the year ended Feb. 28 (certified by independent auditors) net loss of $79,089 after depreciation and taxes, compared with a net profit of $230,071, or $4.05 a share on 56,743 shares a year before.

Takes More Money To Purchase Pound

By the Associated Press

WHEN the British pound struck $4.06 today in London, the lowest value for the dollar since Great Britain went off the gold standard in September, 1931, it also meant an increase of 58¾ cents in the amount of American money necessary to purchase one pound since the United States left the gold standard April 19.

The dollar closing quotations April 18 were:

In London, $3.47¼ to the pound.
In Paris, $1 was worth 25.25 francs.

The dollar closing quotations two weeks ago were:

In London, $3.82½.
In Paris, 22.65 francs.

The dollar closing quotations last Saturday were:

In London, $3.84.
In Paris, 22.45 francs.

The dollar closing quotations yesterday were:

In London, $3.97¾.
In Paris, 21.20 francs.

Sound Business Recovery Thought To Be Under Way

The increase in general business activity which followed the bank holiday is still in evidence, according to the current bulletin of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, which feels that sound business recovery is slowly in the making, provided no radical measures by the Government are put into effect. Says the Institute:

"Automobile production during the last week of April reached a new high for 1933 and exceeded last year's output by 31 per cent. The steel industry is working at 29 per cent of capacity, the highest rate in more than a year. Electricity production is now running only 1.8 per cent below the volume of a year ago.

"There is little evidence, however, that these reports indicate the beginning of a sustained recovery. Freight car loadings already suggest that a reaction is setting in. Loadings during the third week of April were 12.2 per cent lower than a year ago, whereas they showed only a 9.2 per cent decrease during the last week of March. At the same time, it is not likely that business will recede to a new low for the depression.

"The prospect is for an irregular sidewise movement until the fundamental adjustments necessary to business revival are nearer completion. Whether government activity will postpone the sound recovery which is now in the making remains to be seen. Radical measures will tend to give the country some unpleasant experiences before emergence from the depression is an accomplishd fact."

Finance Companies Want Legislation On Rediscount Notes

CHICAGO, May 6—An extra $1,000,000,000 in liquid assets could be made immediately available to the banks of the United States if Congress should act favorably on the measures now pending to make the finance companies' notes eligible for rediscount at the Federal Reserve banks.

Hope that this legislation would soon be forthcoming, thus not only easing the financial situation, but providing credit for hundreds of thousands of consumers and increasing their buying power enormously, was expressed today by C. H. Hanch, general manager of the National Association of Finance Companies.

Mr. Hanch stated that Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, and Representative Ayres of Kansas have introduced bills to this effect in the Seventy-third Congress, now in session.

"If any lingering doubts exist as to urgency for such a measure," said Mr. Hanch, "they should have been dispelled by the recent crisis. Now, more than ever before the banks have need of safe collateral of a ready or self-liquidating character."

Many Banks Reopened On An Unrestricted Basis

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—During the past week 117 banks reopened on an unrestricted basis, the American Banker reported today. This is by far the largest number of weekly resumptions since the end of March.

The large number of reopenings, says the publication, indicates rapid strides in the bank reconstruction program under way for the rehabilitation of 3000 banks which are still in the hands of conservators or otherwise unopened since the March holiday.

Loew's, Inc., Profit

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—The report of Loew's, Inc., and subsidiaries for the 28 weeks ended March 18 shows net profit of $2,186,531 after depreciation and taxes. After allowing for estimated subsidiary preferred dividends and dividends on Loew's, Inc., preferred stock, the balance was equal to $1.04 a share on the common stock. This compares with $5,264,729 or $3.13 a share for the 28 weeks ended March 11, 1932.

East Coast Utilities

NEW YORK, May 6—A committee has been formed to represent holders of the first mortgage collateral 5½ per cent bonds of the East Coast Utilities Company, series A, due in 1937. The committee has not asked for deposit of bonds, but for revocable proxies. Abandonment of the reorganization plan for the Empire Public Service Company, with which East Coast was affiliated, make it necessary for bondholders of the latter, the committee says, to consider their company an entity and act accordingly.

March Sugar Deliveries

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—The Sugar Institute, Incorporated, estimated March deliveries of cane sugar by United States refiners at 298,584 tons, compared with 256,796 in March, 1932. Deliveries of domestic beet factories amounted to 104,894 tons, compared with 87,365 in the like 1932 period.

Securities Act Expected to Be Good Protection

No Dishonest Practices Will Flourish, According to Authority

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—The unscrupulous security dealer who fleeces unwary investors will find the going rocky under the Federal Securities Act now before Congress.

This is the conclusion of Col. Arthur H. Carter, president, New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants. No dishonest practices can bear the glare of publicity provided in the measure, he said.

The act protects the investor from unscrupulous issuers, but does not penalize honest houses of issue and businesses, explained Colonel Carter, who is managing partner of Haskins & Sells, one of the world's largest accounting firms.

With the passage of this legislation, Colonel Carter maintained, stockholders and bondholders should have an incentive to keep better informed as to current conditions in their companies. Knowing that the situation is honestly presented at the time of the sale of securities, they should realize the importance of taking an active interest in future developments, he said.

There are, however, still many shortcomings in the measure, he maintained. In its present form, he explained, the bill practically exempts municipal securities from the rigid requirements which govern the sale of corporate issues.

"This would be contrary to the wishes of a large and well-informed body of public opinion which believes that the issues of municipalities should be as closely scrutinized as an individual company," he said.

As the proposed act now stands it calls for a statement of the amount of the issuer's income, expenses, and fixed charges during the preceding fiscal year only, Colonel Carter pointed out. This is inadequate, he maintained, and should be extended to three years at least.

Emphasizing that the proposed legislation is designed to block the distribution of worthless securities, Colonel Carter warned that it will be limited in value unless properly armed with enabling rules.

Action in London Market Changes Canada's Tax Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., May 6—How the budget proposal to put a 5 per cent tax on all interest paid non-resident holders of Canadian bonds was modified through the action of the London stock market was explained in Parliament yesterday by Mr. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance. Because "our friends in London went completely in the air and suspended operations," said Mr. Rhodes, "in an attempt to frighten poor little Canada," a change had been made whereby the tax would not apply to any bonds guaranteed by the Dominion Government, nor to any interest paid in a currency other than Canadian.

In pleasant contrast to the British attitude was that of America, "where our freinds across the border kept their heads and patiently and calmly waited to see how the proposal would work out." He was glad to say that a large part of the tax had been retained, and as at present contemplated would bring a substantial revenue. He considered also that it was a fair tax, because it would divert to the Canadian treasury a share of Canadian money that would otherwise go into the treasuries of other countries.

A similar tax of 25 per cent in Great Britain and of 5 per cent in the United States is imposed in those countries. It was simple for those creditor countries, said Mr. Rhodes, but Canada was a debtor nation and therefore had to watch out for the "big stick" with this tax.

Market Opinions

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Brokers' loans show that the people again are becoming interested in securities, and are looking forward to better times. One way to share in them is to buy good securities while they are cheap.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The market is apparently not yet ready to react substantially, and there are still profits to be made on the up side of the market. While following secondary issues that are coming into line, we would pursue a conservative course with respect to commitments as a whole.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The advance of the last month has been one of the largest ever recorded in a similar length of time. It would not only be not surprising, but entirely natural, if, for a few weeks, there were a period of consolidation. Indeed, it would be far better to allow a short time for business to justify the security advance that has already taken place than to discount overrapidly any further improvement. A slight hesitation at this point should not be allowed to obscure what we believe to be the fact, viz., that permanent improvement is under way, which, if true, must of course eventually result in higher security values.

Theodore Prince & Co., New York: There are so many important stocks which have already bettered their figures of last fall that it does not appear to us that the market will have undue difficulty in negotiating this resistance point.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: In the absence of any unusual news, we would do no more purchasing of stocks until the market has given a more impressive demonstration than it did yesterday.

Josephthal & Co., New York: In view of the possibility of some sort of technical reaction it seems advisable to adhere to conservative trading policies for the near future.

Brill Corporation Net Income

PHILADELPHIA, May 6—Report of Brill Corporation controlled by American Car & Foundry Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net income from all sources of $137,162 after expenses and taxes, equal to $3.69 a share on the 37,184 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock of $100 par. This compares with net income of $380,614, equal, after dividend requirements on the preferred stock, to less than 1 cent a share on 217,388 no-par shares of class A stock in 1931.

Repeal of Recapture Clause Means Cash for Some Roads

Retroactive Provision Would Return Over $12,000,000 to Carriers—Commission Claims Excess Earnings Recapturable Exceed $300,000,000

Retroactive repeal of the so-called "recapture" clause under Sec. 15a of the Transportation Act would result in return of more than $12,000,000 to railroads, including amounts actually paid in and interest accrued, if the bill, as recommended by President Roosevelt, is passed by Congress.

Much of the sum actually paid in since 1920 has been by comparatively small roads. More important is the theoretical liability for a much greater sum, involving some important roads.

While the carriers for the period 1920 to 1931 inclusive reported a total excess income of only $23,548,871, one-half of this subject to recapture, the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its 1932 report claimed that, according to its estimates, recapturable excess income amounted to "considerably more than $300,000,000." Current estimates place it at some $360,000,000.

Controversies Over Recapture

Many of the reports filed by railroads in connection with recapture have claimed they were operated as parts of a single system and that earnings should be viewed from the standpoint of the system as a whole.

Other controversy has arisen over valuation or investment on which "excess" income was based, and the commission virtually reached the conclusion some time ago that the whole provision was unworkable. The bulk of the payments actually made were made under formal protests and reservations.

Hence the contingent fund, designed for assistance or loans to weak carriers, has not been available for the purposes contemplated. The status of the fund, according to the last report of the commission, was as follows:

Payments by carriers of excess income	$9,882,278
Payments by carriers of int on overdue payments	38,837
Interest from investments in U S obligations	2,959,226
Interest from bank balances	3,062
Total	$12,882,403

One of the important roads involved in recapture proceedings was Norfolk & Western. On Feb. 13, 1931, the Interstate Commerce Commission issued a "recapture report" against the company based upon the commission's valuation of the property, ascertaining recapturable net railway operating income at $31,689,689 for the three years 1924-1926, inclusive, one-half of which, $15,849,344 was ordered to be paid to the commission.

The company took the position that no recapture is due for the years in question and protest as to valuation and recapture was filed.

Hearings have been held but the case has reached no conclusion. Repeal of the recapture provision would apparently end the matter. An investment fund of Norfolk & Western, amounting to $30,246,704 Dec. 31 last, presumably comprising short term highly liquid obligations, has been regarded as partly a fund laid aside against the contingency of earnings recapture.

A Window in Wall Street

Exchange Equalization Fund

IT IS fortunate that the British have seen fit to increase the Exchange Equalization Fund from £150,000,000 to £350,000,000. Opinion here is that the decision seems to indicate that nothing was accomplished in the Washington conversations to promote exchange stability. British action is bound to increase the American suspicion which has been visited upon the fund. This is supposed to be the focus of a conspiracy against the trade of the United States. The other day I heard the story repeated by a man who two months ago was saying how glad he was that the operations of the fund had kept the dollar up when the rest of the world was selling it short and American capital itself was in flight! As the National City Bank of New York says, in its current bulletin, there is no other foundation for the suspicion "than that numerous countries are off the gold basis and that depreciating currencies exert a demoralizing influence in world trade."

Not Very Successful

The stated object of the fund is to keep the pound stable while it is finding its natural level. But all kinds of influences have been at work which have several times frustrated the efforts of the Fund. Those influences come particularly from international speculators. A year ago, when the speculators saw Britain engaged in putting her fiscal house in order, they began a flight back to the pound as rapid as the flight from it prior to Sept. 21, 1931, which took Britain off the gold standard. So the pound began a long rise from $3.45 to $3.83. According to the "understanding" of the National City Bank, the Fund opposed this rise. But it is supposed to have been equally opposed to the decline that set in from June to October. The pound was subject to many depressing influences. British buying from the United States, for instance, occurs chiefly at this time. Then, after the year end, the pound was bought eagerly by capital in flight from all gold standard countries, and shot up. The Fund again opposed the movement, taking all the foreign currencies offered and transferring them into gold, the total of which in British possession is now at a record level. The summing up may be taken from the account of the National City Bank: "There is no evidence that the operations of the Exchange Equalization Fund or the operations of the bank previously have been especially related to the dollar exchange, and, if reports are correct, they have not been signally influential in the long swings."

In 1907

In a recent number the London Economist reminded its readers ofthe headings to articles appearing in that journal in November, 1907. They were:

President Roosevelt's Paper Issues.

The American Scramble for Currency.

The Sufferings of American Traders.

Under the heading of "The Money Market" the following appeared: "There will be no relaxation of the drain . . . until the Government of the United States consents to substitute for the vast ruins of credit a huge issue of paper currency, temporarily, if not permanently, inconvertible. As the industrial and commercial distress becomes more and more acute, the probability of such an issue rapidly increases." Several other headings dealt with subjects which are still in controversy. And the issue wound up its review with this statement: "The fall in the average prices of commodities . . . made further progress last month. The fall was again most marked in raw materials, the special cause operating to bring it about being the financial crisis in the United States." The whole issue, in fact, looked 1933-ish, in spite of its 1907 date line.

The Gold Clause

In most European countries the gold coin clause, while upheld in contracts involving international obligations has been invariably declared to be null and void in respect of contracts involving residents of the same country. In France, for instance, the courts have stated that since a gold contract between French citizens was against public policy, it could never be validated. So the American Treasury's decision is not peculiar. It would treat foreigners and Americans alike in respect to their American bonds. There should be no misunderstanding about this. As a result of a misreading of comment abroad, it is felt that the United States is disregarding her obligations to foreign countries. Not in the slightest. In the course of international business, foreigners happen to have bought American bonds, chiefly the obligations of the Federal Government. If they take depreciated dollars, they will lose about 15 per cent. The decision, however, is not dictated by self-interest, as the United States is on net balance a creditor, not a debtor, and will now be paid in depreciated dollars.

Two Concepts of Money

Anti-inflationists differ fundamentally from the inflationists in their concepts of the function of money in our credit society. An anti-inflationist example may be read in the comment of the National City Bank of New York elsewhere. This institution's philosophy is that goods exchange for goods and that money is merely a medium in that exchange. Is this wholly correct? The act of production surely precedes the act of distribution. And doesn't money first have to be borrowed or otherwise obtained in order to bring goods into existence? Ask the producer, not the banker. If it is answered that the goods are already produced, then one must first have the money in order to buy them, as every wage earner knows.

H. B. E.

Cotton Forwardings

NEW YORK, May 6—American cotton was forwarded to mills of the world in larger volume this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. Forwardings totaled 227,000 bales this week, compared with 204,000 last year. Total forwardings during the season to date are 10,501,000 bales, compared with 11,127,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Radio Corporation of America

NEW YORK, May 6—Radio Corporation fo America reports for the quarter ended March 31, net loss of $478,163 after taxes, interest, depreciation, amortization, etc., a net profit of $503,223, equivalent, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred A stock, to 20 cents a share on 767,275 no-par shares of class B preferred stock in the first quarter of 1933.

New England Gas and Elec.

Electric output of subsidiaries of New England Gas and Electric Association for the week ended April 29, 1933, was 5,447,611 units (kwh), an increase of 676,130 units or 14.17 per cent over the outpdt of 4,771,481 units produced in the corresponding week of 1932.

Simms Petroleum Net Loss

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Simms Petroleum Company had net loss of $238,890 in the quarter ended March 31 compared with a loss of $296,899 a year ago.

Dome Mines Output Rises

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—April output of Domes Mines, Ltd., a Canadian gold property, was valued at $403,268, compared with $354,254 in April, 1932.

Amerada Has Deficit

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Amerada Corporation reports March quarter net loss of $201,939 as contrasted with net profit of $326,383 in the like 1932 period.

Western Farmers Encouraged Over Season's Outlook

Produce Prices Higher and Taxes Are Lower—Fruit Crops Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6—Increased prices for farm produce, decreased taxes on farm land, and a favorable season for fruit has increased the optimism of the Hoosier farmer, the Indiana Farm Bureau officials state.

Tax assessments on farms, which have decreased about 32 per cent since 1928, were hailed by Lewis Taylor, tax and legislative director of the bureau, as one of the encouraging things to Indiana farmers.

A drastic measure fixing as the maximum $1.50 real estate tax, which has been held constitutional, has helped decrease taxes in rural communities in this State. Increased prices for grain and livestock also have given encouragement to the Hoosier farmer.

Wheat has risen from 25 cents a bushel to 65 to 67 cents a bushel since the national inflation program was inaugurated, B. B. Benner, secretary of the Central States Grain Association, a farm bureau marketing group, reports.

The price of corn has increased nearly 50 per cent. Packers are buying all livestock sent to the market and "asking for more," according to Anson S. Thomas, field representative of the bureau. The price for hogs has increased about 50 cents on the 100 pounds and cattle prices have gone up $1, he said. Other field representatives of the bureau reported a feeling of optimism among farmers throughout the State and holders of farm mortgages.

A favorable blossoming season has assured a bumper peach and apple crop in southern Indiana, H. S. Benson, agricultural agent of Knox County, said. It is the most favorable year for marketing fruit since 1930 and a 30-mile area around Vincennes is expected this year to produce more than $1,000,000 in fruit.

Vigorous action in Washington on the matter of national legislation has encouraged the Indiana farmer, the farm officials report.

Dollar Devaluation Help to American Economic Status

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—If the President is empowered by law to devaluate the dollar up to 50 per cent, as provided in the Administration's inflation bill, America's position in any economic conference will be much stronger than that of the British, in the opinion of James Harvey Rogers, Sterling professor of political economy at Yale.

Professor Rogers said that to the extent that the dollar might be devalued, the British holdings of American exchange in the stabilization fund would decline in value.

Thus the stabilization fund of Great Britain is in no sense a bargaining weapon which she can use effectively in an economic conference providing the gold devaluation clause of the inflation measure is retained, said Professor Rogers.

"To reduce the international value of the pound," he explained, "the stabilization fund must be largely invested in foreign currencies—dollars, French francs, Swiss francs, etc. Should a disagreement arise in the World Economic Conference as to the relative rates at which the pound and the dollar would be stabilized and should the British threaten to use the stabilization fund to keep the pound at an advantage with respect to the dollar, the American delegation could reply that in case this were done, a devaluation of the gold content of the dollar would be resorted to."

At the same time it should be borne in mind, Professor Rogers asserted, that any considerable devaluation of the dollar through reduction in its gold content would throw off of the gold standard all countries still remaining on it.

Improvement In Cuban Trade For Month of April

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 6—Cuban trade for the month of April showed a marked improvement according to the Department of Commerce here. The sustained advance of raw sugar prices and the increased expectation that the island may be granted more favorable tariff treatment is acting favorably.

Havana bank clearings for the four-week period ended April 15 totaled $28,031,750 as compared with $27,034,364 for the like period during 1932. Banking operations throughout the island have been resumed.

Against improved trade conditions government receipts continue unsatisfactorily due primarily to the impossibility to collect taxes. Payments of salaries to public officials are, consequently, falling farther in arrears. Political agitations are reported to be the most disturbing factors.

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Commodity Prices Are Still Rising

THE rise in raw materials has lost none of its momentum, it would appear. Wheat has touched the 75-cent goal, cotton is around 9 cents, and corn is actually above 40 cents a bushel. Wool and hides are in sharp demand, with producers showing increasing reluctance to liquidate on the advance.

How much of the latest spurt is pure speculation and how much legitimate it is difficult to estimate. So much uncertainty attaches to the Washington program of inflation that analysis of statistical position is of little value.

The assumption quite generally is that by some manner or other still higher levels for farm products will be established to fulfill the Democratic platform pledges.

Pennsylvania Co. Net After Charges Equal to $4,388,314

Pennsylvania Company, holding company for Pennsylvania R. R., reports for the year ended Dec. 31 gross, consisting principally of dividends on stocks owned, of $7,446,694, compared with $9,271,022 in 1931 off $1,824,328. Total charges were $3,038,381 compared with $3,358,298, off $299,917, and balance transferred to credit of profit and loss $4,388,314 compared with $5,912,726, decrease $1,524,412.

Profit and loss statement shows: Amount to credit of profit and loss Dec. 31, 1931, $50,132,151, add balance of income for the year $4,388,314 and net profit on sales of securities $348,052; total $54,868,517, less dividend of 4 per cent or $4,985,000 and sundry net charges $36,007, leaving a balance Dec. 31, 1932, of $49,847,510.

There were no important changes in security holdings during the year. Total par value of stocks owned at close of 1932 was $207,745,730, compared with $208,805,980 a year ago, off $1,060,250, and total par value of bonds $683,800, compared with $1,814,000 off $1,130,200. Holding of Norfolk & Western common was reported at $36,220,000 par value, compared with $35,700,000 a year before, increase $520,000.

There was no change in holding of Lehigh Valley and Wabash shares. Total securities, stocks and bonds owned at close of 1932 had par value of $208,4429,530 and were carried on the books at $219,856,133.

Dollar Drops To New Low Since September, 1931

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—Uncle Sam's dollars again took a sound trouncing in the money marts of Europe today and, mainly owing to heavy continental selling, tobogganed to $4.06 in relation to the pound. This is a record low value for the dollar since just after Great Britain left the gold standard in September, 1931.

Selling of the dollar was still proceeding apace when the market closed for the week-end.

While speculative selling was the main factor in pulling down the dollar, there was another startling development which had its effect. A press report from Washington that there would probably be a moratorium on war debts was apparently misconstrued in some quarters in the city into the belief that a moratorium actually has been officially decided upon. This belief strengthened the pound against both the dollar and the French franc.

The pound appreciated against the franc to 85.71, as compared with yesterday's closing of 84.75.

PARIS, May 6 (AP)—The struggle of the American dollar and the British pound sent the former down today to 21 francs, a new low. The pound bounced up to 84.25 francs.

Yesterday's dollar close of 21.20 francs marked a 17 per cent loss in the dollar value since it went off gold. Heavy trading continued today.

Although the Bourse began its summer Saturday closing today, transactions were undiminished in dollar trading.

Bears hastened to sell them for pounds upon financial experts' anticipation that President Roosevelt will inaugurate a strong inflationist policy.

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New York Wage Advisory Board Asked to Serve

Industrial Commissioner Invites Group to Aid in Investigation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 6—Mr. Elmer F. Andrews, state Industrial Commissioner, has invited a group of persons, including industrialists and labor representatives, to serve as a minimum wage advisory committee to aid the Labor Department in deciding what occupations shall be investigated first and to help develop the procedure under which wage determinations shall be made, it was announced here today.

The Minimum Wage Advisory Committee is not to be confused with the minimum wage boards to be appointed later for each industry in which a minimum wage is established, the announcement said. The first meeting of the new committee is scheduled for May 16, when Mr. Andrews will act as chairman and Miss Frieda Miller, head of the division of women in industry, as vice-chairman.

Among persons who have been invited to serve on the committee are Dr. Lee Wolman, of Columbia University; Miss Mary Dewson, of the New York Consumers' League; Mr. George Alger, of the Child Labor Committee; Miss Josephine Goldmark, of the National Consumers' League; Miss Rose Schneiderman, of the Women's Trade Union League; Mr. John M. O'Hanlon, of the State Federation of Labor; Mr. Sidney Hillman, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Miss Mary Dreier, of the Women's City Club; Mr. Mark Daly, of the Associated Industries, and Mr. Joseph P. Ryan, of the Central Trades and Labor Council.

Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Plans To Move Prices Higher

NEW YORK, May 6—The non-ferrous metal industry, in the opinion of some producers, is not depending altogether upon inflation for future profits, but hope to climb to higher prices through continued curtailment of output and general internal improvement.

Spot copper, which sold just under 5 cents a pound last year, is now around 6¾ cents; zinc, with an average 1932 low of about 2½ cents, is now up to 3¾ cents, while lead, which also sank to around 2½ cents during the past year, is holding at about 3½ cents.

Copper producing operations have been nearly on a shut-down basis. Analysts say they do not hope for any great improvement in this department soon since the public utility industry, one of the major consumers of copper, is not in a position just now to justify additional plant expenditures. Non-capital goods consumers, however, may change the picture somewhat.

Producers of lead and zinc, like the copper miners, have been getting down to bed-rock in curtailment of operations and the supply of these metals on hand is not nearly so burdensome as in the case of copper. Lead and zinc prices, therefore, it is argued, may rise further principally because of the continued reduction of output, although they would more quickly reflect the benefits of an inflationary trend than copper because of the wide diversity of their uses.

Howe Sound Company Active

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Howe Sound Company is increasing its output of lead, zinc and silver about one-third at its Potosi mine in Chihuahua, Mexico, due to the higher prices obtainable for those metals production at the Britannia mine in British Columbia is being held at about 10 per cent of capacity.

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Mother Qualities Are Described As Need in Business

Savings Bank Women Are Addressed by New York Bank Officer

The qualities of motherhood are as essential in business as they are in the home, Miss Mary Vail Andress, assistant cashier of the Chase National Bank of New York, told the delegates to the eighth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women at their banquet at the Hotel Somerset last night.

It is by applying her natural qualities of intuition, understanding and imagination, that woman will make a success of a business career, and not by being an imitator, and perhaps a bad imitator, of man, was the gist of Miss Andress' advice to her hearers.

"In the world today," she said, "there are still many women and men suffering from poverty of mind, which is far worse than poverty of pocket. If it were possible to quicken into action and service this large group, it would call out energies to maintain a normal attitude of spirit and pocketbook and release a power incomprehensible."

The rôle of woman as a saver was the theme of Mrs. Frank P. Bennett, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

"Woman has always been the saver, but she thinks always of saving something besides money, and never was there a greater need for this quality," Mrs. Bennett said. "This time of stress is harder upon the rising generation than on the grownup. The young man and woman of today in so many cases see the opportunity for education vanishing.

"Graduates of schools and colleges are seeing their hopes and ambitions for careers and homes shattered by present conditions. The part that woman must play here becomes very clear. Youth must be saved, must be encouraged and heartened, must be taught courage and confidence. And woman can do this."

Mr. Myron F. Converse, president of the Savings Banks' Association of Massachusetts, traced the history of women in the savings banks of Massachusetts from the comparatively few years ago when there were no women in the banks till the present time, when almost one-half of the savings bank personnel of the State consists of women.

Motion Pictures

"Working Man"

It is always agreeable to watch the winning ways of Mr. George Arliss as an American business man. It is always easy to amass a fortune on the screen, but not so easy to do it with the glistening polish that Mr. Arliss's years of stage experience gives to the granite of obduracy.

In "Working Man," opening at the Metropolitan yesterday, the favorite whose popularity never seems to wear out is at his best. His Mr. Reeves has already won wealth and fame as a shoe manufacturer when the picture opens and is about to apply his wit and acumen to other matters, chiefly concerning the younger generation. His nephew Benjamin, as general manager of the factory is bursting with self-esteem, and must be taken down. His age-long friendly enemy in the shoe trade has left an orphan boy and girl who are rapidly becoming wastrels and, with the adept aid of a deceitful maanger, running their business to the dogs. They must be saved. This, surprisingly enough, is all accomplished by Mr. Arliss with his usual shrewdness and kindly tyranny and sly humor in a story of no brilliant originality but of persuasively entertaining qualities.

Miss Bette Davis as the Hartland daughter is less the brittle, pert young person than she has been of late, and more likable. Mr. Theodore Newton's Tommy is very Tommy-ish and Mr. Hardie Albright's Benjamin is more priggish than need be.

There are captivating scenes, especially of Mr. Arliss out fishing, wearing old clothes, even bare feet, with an air. M. L.

Boston Art Notes

Grace Horne's Gallery

"Six to Sixteen" is the title of one of the displays at Grace Horne's Gallery on Stuart Street. It consists of pictures painted by children.

Such a subject is of never-ending interest to those who are absorbed in educational problems, in transmitting ideas to the young and stirring up in them any artistic impulse. The results are generally varied, depending upon age, training and sensibility. Children's work on the whole we find stiff and amateurish; however, there is a concomitant ingenuity and freshness which is exhilarating, and which unfortunately often wears away with years. A whole school of moderns in Paris in recent years grew up on the determination to recapture this fresh, spirited quality of youth. There are many pictures at Grace Horne's which would be delectable to the Parisians.

In the pictures we often see through to the instruction, finding there are some teachers who liberate the imaginations of youngsters and others who constrain them. Many children yield to conventionalization easily, and attain a facile and presentable result. For teachers it is the speediest road to one kind of success. To us it proves the least interesting.

We may well be embarrassed by the orderly work of one or two contributors, who are quite professional in their approach and discipline. Many a grown-up gets no further than they artistically, and makes a good deal of fuss over the accomplishment at that.

Miss Nancy Wynne Parker also shows her work at the gallery. Her oils are made with a fine, precise craftsmanship which exhibits a painstaking approach. Her portraits model the features of the sitter with care almost to a fault. Her still-life pictures, also meticulously wrought, exhibit a tendency recently encouraged to return to the microscopicaly accurate accomplishments of the Germans and Dutch of the late Renaissance. There is virtuosity in the method, although it is passive. It arouses our admiration, but does not stir us. D. A.

Gilded Circus Train To Roll Into Boston Tomorrow Morning

The circus trains start rolling into Boston tomorrow.

Barnum & Bailey's and Ringling Brothers combined shows are to open a week's engagement at the Boston Garden Monday afternoon, coming direct from the annual opening at Madison Square Garden.

This season's circus is offering greater attractions than ever, so the circus people say, to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Ringling Brothers who 50 years ago started with their tiny wagon show in Iowa and Wisconsin and kept growing like a rolling snowball into "the greatest show on earth."

Outstanding among the features will be the big show's first opening spectacle in years—"The Durbar" in which nearly 2000 people and animals, "gorgeously garbed and bejeweled, with 50 elephants bearing carved and gem-studded howdahs," with East Indian Marimbo and British Foot Guards bands, heading the dazzling pageant, will participate.

Theaters

"Autumn Fire"

Hollis Street Theater — The Abbey Theater Players present "Autumn Fire," a play by T. C. Murray. Evening of May 5, 1933.

A second experience of "Autumn Fire" confirmed and strengthened the impression made last year that it is one of the finest of the recent productions of the Abbey Players, so far as they have been made known to Bostonians. As a play it is beautifully constructed, and it possesses generous measure of racy wit and tragic implication.

The performance was admirable. This is the play in which Mr. Michael J. Dolan, a veteran who plays many minor parts, comes into his own as an actor. His realization of the middle-aged farmer who in his pride takes a young wife, only to find himself broken by events, touches the mind and the heart. Miss May Craig and Miss Maureen Delaney were awarded rounds of applause for their characterizations of his daughter, and the mother of his young wife, respectively; and Miss Eileen Crowe won the tribute of a hushed house on her pitiful final exit as the misjudged wife.

The audience which was of good size, lingered at the close to recall the principal actors players many times. L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

The Abbey Theater Players close their Boston engagement and their American tour at the Hollis tonight, with "Kathleen ni Houlihan" and "The Playboy."

"The Mask and the Face" has its final performance at the Colonial tonight.

"Of Thee I Sing" enters its final week at the Shubert next Monday evening.

"The Student Prince" goes into its second week at the Majestic Monday.

Miss Katharine Cornell comes to the Plymouth May 15 in "Alien Corn."

Dollar and Pound Parity Looming

(Continued from Page 1)

similar United States bonds is guaranteed under gold clause it ought to be paid accordingly.

The Financial News, which has taken the lead in protesting against this decision, publishes a British legal opinion to the effect that the question of a remedy depends on whether American or British law applies.

Where the case comes under American law, this authority says payment due in dollars on a gold basis can be discharged in paper. On the other hand if the English law applies in similar circumstances bondholders are entitled to payment in gold or its equivalent, since the American law of devalorization is then inoperative.

Several Cases Quoted

In this view claims would be unaffected by a recent case in the British appeal court where a claim against a Belgian commercial company failed in demand for payment in gold as opposed to sterling in settlement of a liability contracted on a sterling gold basis.

It also is independent of cases in Egypt where decision on the other side have been given. These cases were adjudicated upon by mixed courts (local judicial tribunals) in January. Rulings were given at which the outcome is still subject to appeal. They require the Egyptian Government, also the Credit Foncier (French financial institution doing business in Egypt), to pay debt interest in gold as opposed to sterling.

Mr. Frederick H. Hamilton, chairman of the Transvaal Agency Limited, points out that in adopting the dollar as opposed to gold interest payment, President Roosevelt has recognized the all-important fact that reduction in the deadweight of a fixed debt is the first requisite for world trade recovery. This action thus has been one, Mr. Hamilton adds, of "a courageous and in the best sense a conservative statesman who understands far better than his critics its inevitability and far-reaching consequences."

Japan Accepts Truce

TOKYO, May 6 (AP)—The Japanese Government decided today to agree to the American tariff truce proposal with reservations.

Italo-Russian Pact Signed

ROME, May 6 (AP)—A new Italo-Russian trade agreement was signed today. Details are not yet made public.

Business Puts Its Future In Federal Care

(Continued from Page 1)

to standards of fair competition, properly determined."

A sharp repudiation of the proposed two-budget system was embodied in the Chamber's resolutions touching federal fiscal policy.

"A balanced budget is essential to the recovery of business and the orderly fiscal operations of the Federal Government," one declaration began. . . . Expenditures for usual capital purposes, such as public works, from which the Government normally expects no income or reimbursement, should not be placed in a separate budget and financed by bonds issued for that particular purpose, but, as has been the established policy, should be met from current income.

"Bonds to finance extraordinary expenditures should not be issued to such an amount that their carrying charges will preclude a balanced budget during the next fiscal year, without additional taxation."

Another resolution demanded a simple and frank annual statement of budget plans to "afford public information of a kind that can be readily understood."

A warning that experimental manipulation of currency, to produce illusory advances in the price index, "will not be conducive to stability," was sounded in the resolution on monetary policy.

Touching international monetary stability, the resolution emphasized: "The gold standard is the only international monetary standard that has commanded general acceptance. Its restoration and maintenance are dependent upon the development of confidence, the balancing of public budgets, removal of restrictions upon foreign exchange and greater freedom in the movement of goods."

Present world conditions may justify a reëxamination of American commercial policies, said the resolution touching foreign trade, but it urged that reciprocal tariff negotiations should be conducted with a view to continue "reasonable protection for American industry."

The proposed new measure to regulate security transactions is of doubtful value in its present form, another resolution hinted.

Mr. Henry I. Harriman of Boston was reëlected president of the Chamber. Mr. John Joy Edson, chairman of the board, Washington Loan & Trust Company, Washington, was named honorary life president.

Roosevelt Begins German Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany, and the Reich's intentions respecting payment.

The second question involves the huge business tie-ups which American firms have formed. General Motors' control of the Opel Automobile Factory is only one illustration of American involvement in German commerce, which is extended in ramifications wider than in any other country. Does the Third Reich intend to throw off this foreign control, is a question President Roosevelt will undoubtedly ask of a German well-qualified to answer.

Finally, the question of National Socialism's intervention in the fields of racial, educational, and religious liberty may have a very direct bearing on American-German relations. It would not surprise observers here if President Roosevelt is asking in the White House's oval room today for assurances that the rights of American groups in Germany will not be infringed upon.

Over this gamut of problems ranged the talks which extended over a luncheon which the President gave Dr. Schacht, and were intended to continue.

The former Reichsbank president speaks not as an original Nazi, but as a right-wing leader who gives the movement his support and probably represents more stable interests than the recently emergent party orators. His declarations, therefore, are counted on to clarify American-German relations in a constructive light.

Definite Upturn Found In Employment Survey

(Continued from Page 1)

seasonal employment, but slight relief decrease, if any.

NEW HAVEN — No appreciable change in relief situation yet, but some think conditions will be eased when beer is sold.

LOUISVILLE—Very slight decrease.

PORTLAND, Maine—No change from all winter.

ST. LOUIS—Number receiving relief increased about 1 per cent in April.

CINCINNATI—Relief figures in city and county have been stable several months.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Improvement reported for all of North Carolina. Total daily requirements for March under those of February.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—General decrease in requests for emergency aid reported over the State, decrease in some instanecs being as much as 20 per cent. Most decrease in rural districts.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Relief conditions generally in the State unchanged.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Slight increase in relief needs.

BOISE, Idaho—Same number on relief rolls, but some lessening in disbursements, due to slackening of fuel demands.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Slight but continuous increase in relief needs.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Relief conditions generally in the State unchanged.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Slight increase in relief needs.

BOISE, Idaho — Same number on relief rolls, but some lessening in disbursements, due to slackening of fuel demands.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Slight but continuous increase in relief needs.

Week-End Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Musicalogues, Moses Smith.
5:30 Clovis Fecteau, baritone.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 Edward MacHugh, baritone; organ.
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 NBC, Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:00 Rodney May, tenor.
7:15 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen drama.
7:30 NBC, Paul Victorine's Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, Irene Bordoni; orchestra.
8:00 New England Singing Club.
8:15 Connecticut Hillbillies.
8:30 NBC, "Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten."
9:00 NBC, "Chopin": drama and music.
10:00 NBC, "Gilbert and Sullivan Gems."
10:30 Advertising Federation of America program; talk; male quartet.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Jimmie McHale's Orchestra.
12:0-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 Talk, "Future of Repeal."
5:45 NBC, Messner Brothers Orchestra.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 NBC, Program from Louisville, Ky.
7:30 De Marco Girls, vocal trio.
7:45 NBC, "The World Today"; talk.
8:00 NBS, Ortiz Tirado; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "The Econimic World Today."
9:00 NBC, Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
9:15 Magazine of the Air: sketch.
9:30 NBC, "K-7"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Brandwynne's Orchestra.
11:30 Eliot Daniel's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-[illegible])

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Motor Parade."
6:30 "Voice of the Piano."
6:45 CBS, Same as WEEI.
7:30 Organ recital.
7:45 CBS, "Melody's Headlines."
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
9:15 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 Brunswick Orchestra.
9:45 Felix Ferinando's Orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs Institute; talk, "Progress of the Reforestation Plan."
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-12:30 CBS dance music.
12:30 CBS, "Hawaiian Sketches," Kamakau's Serenaders, from Honolulu.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores"; talk.
6:00 CBS, "America's Grub Street."
6:15 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, "Romany Romance, Gypsy Nina."
6:45 Organ recital.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 National Sojourners talk.
7:30 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Paul Whitman and his Concert Orchestra, recording.
8:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
8:45 Talk, "Getting the News."
9:00 Announcements; news.
9:15 Le Paradis Band.
9:30 CBS, Little Symphony Orchestra, J. W. Lehman, conductor, Philadelphia.
10:15 [illegible]nswick Orchestra.
10:4[illegible], Gertrude Miesen; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—New Yorkers Orchestra.
5:30 Orchestral program.
5:45 "Bunny Rabbit Club."
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 "Etchings in Music."
6:30 Studio program.
6:45 Tom McHugh's Orchestra.
7:00 Westminister Orchestra.
7:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
7:30 Orchestral program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Talk, Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 WHDH Ensemble; time.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ retital; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Travelogue, Malcolm La Prade.
1:30 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
2:00 NBC, Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrist; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
2:30 NBC, "Northwestern Chronicle."
3:00 NBC, National Opera Concert: Metropolitan and Chicago Opera soloists; chorus; orchestra.
4:00 "Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
4:15 "Laws that Safeguard Society."
4:30 NBC, "Samovar Serenade."
4:45 "Irish Story Teller."
5:00 NBC, "The World of Religion."
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; review.
6::15 NBC, Brahms Series, with Musical Art String Quartet.
6:30 "The Unknown Great."
6:45 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Howard Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History sketch, "The Building of the Panama Canal."
8:00 NBC, Reisenfeld's Viennese Program.
9:00 NBC, Headliners; Will Robers; Al Goodman's Orchestra; Revelers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 NBC, Pickens Sisters, vocal trio.
10:00 Industrial Commission talk.
10:15 NBC, Lopez Orchestra; comedians.
10:45 NBC, Address, President Roosevelt.
11::00 Announcements; review; news.
11:30 NBC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
122:30 a. m.—NBC, Garber Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
11:50 Del Castillo, organist.
12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 Kahagalau's Hawaiians.
1:00 Charles Little, violin; piano.
1:30 NBC, "Tales from Dixie."
2:00 Greek musical program.
2:30 NBC, Green's Marimba Band.
3:00 NBC, Wayne's King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Singing — the Wellspring of Music."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seagle.
4:30 NBC, "Temple of Song," chorus.
5:00 NBC, "Impressions of Italy"; soloists; orchestra
5:30 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 Dandies' Orchestra; soloists.
7:15 NBC, "Horse Sense Philosophy," with Andrew F. Kelly.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Newman Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 Lucille Potter; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "American Album of Familiar"; soloists; piano duo; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Manhattan Merry-Go-Round.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 NBC, Same as WBZ.
11:00 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Hime announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Tango Orchestra.
2:30 CBS, Matinée of the Air.
2:45 CBS, Armida, International Songstress.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour: Brahms program.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: chorus.
5:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
5:30 Announcements; news.
6:00 Walter Smith's Band.
6:45 "Garden Aids."
7:00 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:15 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
7:30 CBS, Lon Ross Romany Troupe.
7:45 CBS, Talk, Mr. Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, "John Henry": serial sketch.
8:15 CBS, Concert Orchestra; soloists; mixed chorus.
8:45 CBS, "John Henry": serial sketch.
9:00 CBS, Chicago Variety Hour: popular.
9:30 CBS Gaucho Ensemble.
10:00 Rines Orchestra; Laprel quartet.
10:30 Studio announcements.
10:45 CBS, Same as WBZ.
11:00 "Sales Tax," Mayor Lawrence Quigley, Chelsea.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—CBC dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
12:45 CBS, The Street Singer.
1:00 CBS, Church of the Air.
1:30 CBS, "Lazy Dan, Minstrel Man."
2:00 Durrel String Quartet.
2:30 Paul Murphy's Orchestra.
3:00 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
3:15 Powers Brothers, vocal trio.
3:30 Jimmie Russo's Orchestra.
4:00 Organ recital.
4:30 Bill Bigley's Orchestra.
5:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold": readings; orchestra.
5:15 CBS, Four Clubmen; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
6:00 CBS, "Restating the Law—An Attempt at Simplification," Hon. George W. Wickersham.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums" sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 Local dance music.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:30 Local dance music.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue; John P. Medbury; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies": Madison Singers; Ann Leaf.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Helen J. Franklin, soprano.
4:45 Posselt and Frazee, instrumental.
5:00 Shep Wolan and his orchestra.
5:30 Dance music.
5:45 Ruth Dale Ward, soprano.
6:00 Touraine Ensemble.
6:30 "Songs We Love to Hear."
6:45 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Boston University program.
7:30 Park Street Church service.
9:00 "Hits of Yesterday," songs.
9:15 "Evening Reveries," with Frieda Rosenthal.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: play, "The Bells."

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—News flashes.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
3:00 p. m.—"Current Events," Mayor James M. Curley.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord," piano.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Pittsburgh game.

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, National student Federation.
3:00 p. m.—American news.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Messner Electronic Piano.
4:30 p. m.—"Harriet Beecher Stowe," by Mr. Lyman Beecher Stowe.

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*Radios
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The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
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"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

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Complete Stocks of the Nationally Known Fine
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Invest in Satisfaction and Economy at LOVETT'S GROCETERIA

STERLING E. SMITH
Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 30 Years
JEWELER
DISTINCTIVE INDIVIDUAL
WINDSOR HOTEL
Visitors Welcome JACKSONVILLE FLA.

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445.

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Miami's Largest Shop of Distinctive Millinery
140 EAST FLAGLER STREET

FRENCHY'S BEAUTY SALON
Shampoo and Finger Wave, with Arch or Manicure—$1.00
SPECIAL PERMANENT $5.00
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SERVICE AS YOU LIKE IT
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Hats Reasonably Priced
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Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.
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Quality Work *Prompt Service*
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FLORIDA

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OPAL ECKHOFF, Prop.
Specializing in all branches of beauty culture.
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LOUIS' GRILL
Opposite Pancoast Hotel
Where selection and preparation of food are under personal direction of
LOUIS FISCHBEIN, Prop.

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Taste the Difference in
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Retail Stores in
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462 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

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SARASOTA'S OLDEST, LARGEST AND BEST

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STANDARD SERVICE
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Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
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A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
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"SEARS"
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Everything that is useful for the home and car, and everything that is fashionable to wear and for sports—
"The Thrift Store of the Nation"
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Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
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PASTEURIZED PRODUCTS
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
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511 TAMPA STREET
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Everything to Wear for
MEN *and* BOYS
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"South Florida's Shopping Center"
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Florida's Largest Exclusive Dress Fabric Store

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ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Novelties
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The Little Bit Shop
PAULINE ABRAMS
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ATLANTA

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Telephone Hemlock 1041, 8-12 daily

L. Chajage
Cold Store Your Furs
In our special built, sanitary, fireproof vault.
Summer rates on expert restyling.
220 PEACHTREE STREET

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

We are now ready to serve you with your Spring Hats, Draping and Moulding them to your head.
Prices—$5.00 and up
Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO — *ALSO REMODELING*
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J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
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All Lines of Beauty Culture
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An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
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THE CANDY PAN
150 PEACHTREE STREET
HOME MADE CANDY
Fresh Every Hour
Appropriate Mother's Day Package at Popular Prices

Old Dutch Cleanser
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W. O. PIERCE DAIRY
Certified Milk
Grade A Raw Milk
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CHAMBLEE, GA. CHEROKEE 2213

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Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys—Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery
SPECIAL OFFERING
Hats draped on your head to suit your individuality. $3.50 and up.
Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO — Also expert Remodelling of Straw, Felt and Fabric Hats, $1.00
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Complete Outfitters for Men and Boys
KUPPENHEIMER GOOD CLOTHES
STETSON HATS — INTERWOVEN SOCKS
EIGHTEEN EAST BROUGHTON STREET
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Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
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clean as a breath of Spring
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Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated

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ENNA JETTICK
SHOES for WOMEN
GONDON'S HOUSE OF BETTER VALUES
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Where home cooking is a reality!
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
539-547 Penn Street Reading, Pa.
"Nearly 22 Years on the Square"

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United States and Canada

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DOGS plucked, nails trimmed, teeth cleaned; work done at your home or mine; dogs called for and delivered. Phone MISS WHITNEY, ASPinwall 3385; 67 Carlton Street, Brookline, Mass.

WIRE PUPPIES, pedigreed stock; plucking done reasonably. A. HENRY, 99 Gainsboro St.; Circle 6927; Boston, Mass.

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OLD stagecoach model: 1610 London map; 1605 nobleman's traveling knife, fork set; Georgian silver wedding gifts; Sheffield plate; Sandwich, Stiegel glass; colonial items; open evenings till eight. THE ANTIQUARY, Brattle and Story Streets, Cambridge, Mass.

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. . . attention to detail

PERFECTION in the craftsman's art is reflected in painstaking attention to detail . . . Perfection in apartment living is approached at the Myles Standish where trained employees neglect no detail in serving you.

At Kenmore Square in the fine residential area. Attractively appointed housekeeping suites. A modern restaurant with exceptional cuisine.

The Myles Standish
30 Bay State Road
Com. 4500
Nordblom Management

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
LOW RENTS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
811 Beacon Street—2-5 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent... $40 to $55
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1477 Beacon Street, Brookline—7 rooms and bath.
90 Fenway—8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
114 Fenway—4-6 rooms, reception hall and bath.
11-19 Peterboro Street—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $25 to $40
87 St. Stephen St.—1-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent... $35 to $60
Apply to Sup't on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.
$40 for a $65 7-room upper modern apartment; restricted neighborhood; large lot in oak grove. Tel. Arl. 2568-M.

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1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church, $45 and $50
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24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

THE FENMORE, inviting those desiring a refined atmosphere in the Fenway location; rates beginning at $35; switchboard service; hotel homes completely furnished slightly higher. 64 Charlesgate East at Boylston Street, Boston.

VERY low rentals to very select tenants in the most desirable location in Fenway Park: 1 and 2-room steam-heated apartments; dinette, kitchen, murphy bed, bath, free electric refrigeration, elevator and incinerators. Under personal supervision of resident superintendent. AUDITORIUM ROOM CONT. 2181

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 138 Chestnut St.—Attractively furnished 3-room apartment, bath, electric kitchenette, large living room, woodburning fireplace, 2 bedrooms, accommodate 3 people; 1 minute from esplanade; privilege of sun room; references exchanged; May 15 to Oct. 15. Apply JANITOR, Lar. 2220.

FOR summer, reasonable, beautiful view, Steinway piano, convenient, near The Mother Church. Suite 70, Hotel Canterbury, Boston, or Ken. 3700.

NEW YORK CITY—Studio, grand piano, radio, kitchenette, bath. By appointment, 160 West 73rd St., Apt. 11-E, Trafalgar 7-0700.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 22ND STREET—235 EAST
SPRINGTIME OUT-OF-DOORS
may be enjoyed in the PRIVATE PARK and ROOF GARDEN of this splendid new building. Apartments of 1, 2, 3, 4 rooms, some with terraces. Spacious living rooms, large foyers, wood-burning fireplaces; large studio casement windows; unusual number of closets; dressing rooms; complete kitchens with built-in conveniences; incinerators; package service; hourly maid service available; new rental schedule from $55. Phone STuyvesant 9-2907 or ALgonquin 4-4210.

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ARLINGTON—Lady would share 8-room attractive home with couple; refined neighborhood; near Mystic Lakes; oil burner; garage. Also TO LET next door, 6-room single; garage. Tel. Arl. 5678-W, or write N-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BEAUTY SHOPS

ALICE E. HUGHES, Beautician, specializing in care of the scalp and skin, shampooing, waving, manicuring. 10 Clearway St., Suite 1, Boston. KENmore 9547.

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PLEASANT VIEW FARM, 30 miles from Buffalo; ideal location; loving, competent supervision; fresh produce, milk, eggs. Until July write MRS. IVES, P. O. Box 294, Lake Placid, N. Y.

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Jaffrey, N. H.
Attractive Cottages for Rent
For details write CHARLES MYERS, Jaffrey

TO rent for season, camp of 6 rooms, on beautiful lake; quiet, restful location; 25 miles from Boston. Phone Mystic 0762.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

MENTALLY and physically handicapped children given loving, understanding care and training in small family home near Boston; rates moderate. K-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

FOR SALE

TWO 10-inch oscillating Westinghouse electric fans, direct current, 3 speeds; reasonable. Commonwealth 5800, Room 220 (Boston).

FOR SALE OR RENT

KENNEBUNK BEACH, ME.—Modern 12-room cottage facing beach, rent or sale. W. O. LITTLEFIELD, or phone Lafayette 2819 (Boston).

FURNITURE

MONITOR readers cordially invited to inspect splendid display Bedroom, Dining and Living Room furniture; May special, Simmons Mattress and Box Spring, $27.75. MARTE SYDNEY HAYES, 147 East 32nd St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE REPAIRING

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED and REPAIRED—*Special Prices*
For work recovering chairs, from $4.00 to $6.50. Materials from $2.75 up per chair. Other work—Repairing and Finishing in proportion. Will be pleased to call anywhere in Boston or vicinity and give estimates upon request.
A. A. HAZELTON
10 Lancaster St., Cambridge, Mass. Porter 5144

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DRY COLD FUR STORAGE—Expert repairing, remodeling. WINTHROP FURS, Inc., C. H. ANDERSON, 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Lib. 9583. We call and deliver.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Pleasant home; bright sunny rooms, for those desiring rest or experienced care. Ref. 2736-J; 27 Stanton Rd.

Hillrest
473 Waltham St., West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklet. W. N. 3384
MRS. AMBER O. DOW

HOUSES TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—7 large rooms in duplex house; two baths, shower, glassed-in porch; very modern; hot water heat; $60. Key at 34 Long Avenue.

HARVARD SQUARE, Cambridge, Mass., Hillard Street, off Brattle—Exceptionally quiet residential neighborhood; 8 rooms, 3 baths (2 tiled); hot water heat; open fireplaces; garden; two minutes' walk Christian Science church; available September first; shown now by appointment. University 6346.

NEEDHAM, MASS.—$75.00, modern colonial home, 4 bedrooms, sun parlor, garage; highly recommended. 1046 Great Plain Ave. Tel. Needham 0303.

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BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a priviliege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NORMAN R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 0400.

MOVING
LONG DISTANCES ONLY
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Avenue Ken. 4435, Boston

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NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office to let part time. 551 Fifth Avenue. Telephone Mu. 2-5873.

N. Y. C., 501 Fifth Ave. (Room 1511)—Practitioner's office morninger. May 15 to Sept. 1; reasonable. Call or telephone Van. 3-2619.

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PAINTING contractor. THOMAS MANSON. Interior. Exterior. Craft-tex. Mottling. Paperhanging. Ceilings. Floors. Vermont St., West Roxbury, Mass. Parkway 2576-R.

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JAMES HARRISON BOWEN
Technical Expert Small Payments
Empire State Bldg., New York City

PLUMBING AND HEATING

JOHN A. CUMMINGS
Plumbing and Heating; thoroughly reliable service covering Greater Boston. 50 Keith St., West Roxbury, Mass. PAR. 6356-W.

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FOR SALE on Ocean Front, Hollywood, Fla., detached bungalow, fully furnished, modern conveniences, garage and servants' quarters; glorious, peaceful location; bathing, boating, fishing; price $12,000 cash; profitable investment. Write JANET OSBALDESTON, Imperial House, Hollywood, Florida.

NORTH SHORE
of Massachusetts Bay
SALES and RENTALS
We are offering unusual opportunities to buy or rent attractive summer houses.
MEREDITH & GREW
INCORPORATED
40 Central St., Boston
23 Central St., Manchester
HUB 0772 Manchester 602-R

RESORTS

OGUNQUIT, ME.—Seashore and country; boating, bathing and fishing; very quiet; home cooking; fresh vegetables and eggs; cottages to rent $100 to $500. MRS. DANIEL W. PERKINS.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, Crystal Lake, Gilmanton Hills, N. H.—Modern lake front bungalows, all conveniences, solaria, private trout ponds, exclusive bathing beach, boating, canoeing, tennis; unique in scenic beauty; personal courtesies to patrons; selective but economical; write for folder. A. V. DIMOCK, Gilmanton Hills (L. Wi. N. H.).

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY R. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In small, private home, bright, airy, furnished room with board; excellent location, 79 Aspinwall Ave.; Reg. 2231-W.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—Permanent or transient guests. Christian Scientists preferred; low rates. 13 Essex St., near Christian Science church.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Attractive rooms; congenial surroundings for people of quiet, refined tastes; privileges; reasonable. MISS HENSHAW, 46 Hereford Street; Ken. 3945.

BOSTON—1-8 rooms, furnished, unfurnished, $32.50 up; improvements, refrigeration; free auto service. W. E. COOPER, 336 Huntington Ave.; KEN. 1639.

BOSTON, Fenway Club for Women, 1126 Boylston St.—Single and double rooms, housekeeping privileges; low rentals; transients accommodated. Kenmore 1902.

BOSTON—Light, airy, quiet room, 2 windows, kitchen privileges; permanent or transient; Christian Scientist preferred. Box N-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 242 Commonwealth Ave.—Single and double rooms in business woman's apartment, kitchen privileges, elevator service. Com. 4178.

BOSTON, 120 Hemenway St., cor. Gainsboro, Suite 3—Nicely furnished, attractive rooms, near Christian Science church. Tel. COM. 8561.

BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St.—Pleasant, large and small rooms with refined family; very reasonable prices; visitors welcome. Ken. 8742.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022, MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 348 Comm. Ave., near Mass. Ave.—Furnished front room; first floor, for 1 or 2 persons, or smaller room. Circle 9267.

BOSTON—Attractive room overlooking church park; single, double; permanent or transient. 9 Norway Street, Suite 21.

DESIRABLE furnished rooms, one with bath; 10 minutes' walk from Mother Church. J. M. BUSHMAN, 441 Marlborough Street.

BOSTON
ROOM IN QUIET, REFINED HOME.
60 FENWAY
TELEPHONE COMM. 0164

GREENWICH, CONN.—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath, across from Christian Science church, within walking distance to bathing; very large porch. 303 Milbank Ave.

N. Y. C., 79th (401 West End) 2-N—Attractive bed-sitting rooms, single, double, housekeeping, every convenience; very reasonable. FORS.

N. Y. C., 331 W. 101st—Rooms for considerate people at low rates, elevator, kitchenette, running water. ELLIS. Academy 2-2912.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE, conscientious, trustworthy young man desires position with future and opportunity for service; willing to learn; graduate Mechanic Arts; four years' experience; references. Box J-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CONSCIENTIOUS young man desires good home in return for services as secretary, experienced shorthand, typing, bookkeeping. Write Box F-3, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MECHANIC, experienced at model and tool work, also motor boating, desires position locally; middle age; good chauffeur. HARRY A. ENGSTROM, 89 Oakwood Ave., W. Hartford, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ARTIST with car, desires position to teach art; drive car in exchange for room and board; mountains or shore. Box X-22, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CHARMING furnished house near beach, Ipswich, 9 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms, dining room, screened porches, 3 baths, tennis court, modern equipment; $300 a month. Apply CROCKETT, Ipswich, Mass. Tel. 465-M.

LADY would like position with one going to summer camp or seashore, as useful companion; fond of the country and fond of children; Christian Scientist preferred. N-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MR. E. S. WEBSTER would like to place his parents' chauffeur; was with them 13 years; thoroughly reliable. Call Hancock 2500 or Hyde Park 1360-W (Mass.)

WANTED—Position as caretaker of estate, working housekeeper, chambermaid or second maid; excellent local references; would leave Boston; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Ken. 8569, R. C. E., 87 St. Stephen St., Boston.

WANTED, after May 15th, position as companion, housekeeper or child nurse; Christian Scientist's home preferred. Box J-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—A position, preferably in Christian Science home, as attendant or housekeeper; any city in Canada. MISS ANNA MORRIS, Aubrey, Quebec.

YOUNG LADY, college graduate, world traveler, secretarial experience, qualified to teach, desires position; can go anywhere. LELA ACKERMAN, Gen. Del., New York City.

SUMMER HOMES

CATAUMET—CAPE COD
Very desirable 5-room Cape Cod cottage on shore; excellent sailing and bathing; electric stove, ice chest, water heater, $475. R. TALBOT, Box 113, Cataumet.

MEREDITH, N. H.
To rent furnished by the season or month, 6 large rooms, 2 toilets, bath, porch, 2-car garage; fine view. C. H. PACKARD, 5 Emerson Rd., Winthrop, Mass.

PETERBOROUGH, N. H.
TO RENT FOR SUMMER
FURNISHED
5 bedrooms, 1 bath, electric light, spring water; beautiful view of Monadnock Mountain; 2½ miles from village, 62 miles from Boston; $350 for season.
ELLIS & ANDREWS
HARVARD SQUARE
UNI. 8586 CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

TO LET—WEST HYANNISPORT
CAPE COD, MASS.
Modern house, 10 rooms, 4 baths, pine grove, private bathing beach; reduced rental. Estate A. DUDLEY DOWD, 54 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.; LAF. 2480.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ETHEL CUNNINGHAM, Play Director University Settlement, pupil S. S. Curry, Boston; open for engagements. Bryant 9-8570; Hotel Flanders, N. Y. C.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS., 33 Manchester Rd.—Sunny front room, next bath, continuous hot water, garage; 12 minutes Park St. Asp. 3399.

UPHOLSTERERS

DOES your furniture need upholstering or repairing? Our workmanship guaranteed—references furnished. Tel. Talbot 9871 (Boston).

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

GERMANY — Idealer Ferienaufenthalt für Kinder jeden Alters bei Alice EBERHARD, Walderholungsheim Germering b/München.
—Children received during holidays—

GERMANY — Privatkinderheim Waldtraut, Priwall b. Ostseebad Travemünde. Garden, woods, sea; good food; moderate terms.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

UNDERGRADUATE, Cambridge, wishes live in French family, au pair; July; Christian Scientists preferred. J. A. OUSELEY, 2, Stanley Ave., Norwich, Eng.

GYMNASTICS

PARIS—MISS PLEDGE, 79 rue Denfert-Rochereau, 14ème; Swedish educational gymnastic, posture training, folk dancing, eurythmics, swimming.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

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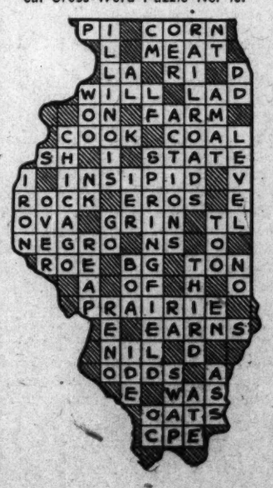
Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 15.



Daily Features

In Lighter Vein

Satisfactory Proof

Professor: "What is density?"

Student: "I can't exactly define it, but I can give you a good illustration of it."

Professor: "The illustration you have already given is enough—sit down."—*Pathfinder.*

Just a Question

A city girl, visiting her uncle on the farm, was watching a cow chewing her cud.

"Pretty fine cow, that," said her uncle as he came by.

"Yes," said the girl, "but doesn't it cost a lot to keep her in chewing gum?"—*Grit.*

Experience

"My dad must have been into all sorts of mischief when he was a boy."

"What makes you think so?"

"He knows exactly what questions to ask me when he wants to find out what I've been doing."—*Pathfinder.*

The Horse

A wealthy westerner, financial and social leader in his locality, was asked by a visitor, "Why do you remain in such a one-horse town?"

"Perhaps," was the modest answer, "it is because I happen to be the horse."—*Boston Transcript.*

One Explanation

Junior: "What is executive ability?"

Dad: "Well, you might say it's the ability to earn your bread by the work of others."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

91

After being thoroughly cultivated he said rich loam or well-drained clay were the best places to plant perrenials. He went on to say that good soil was the principle factor and would insure a gardner having a sucessful season with good care

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Worth Knowing

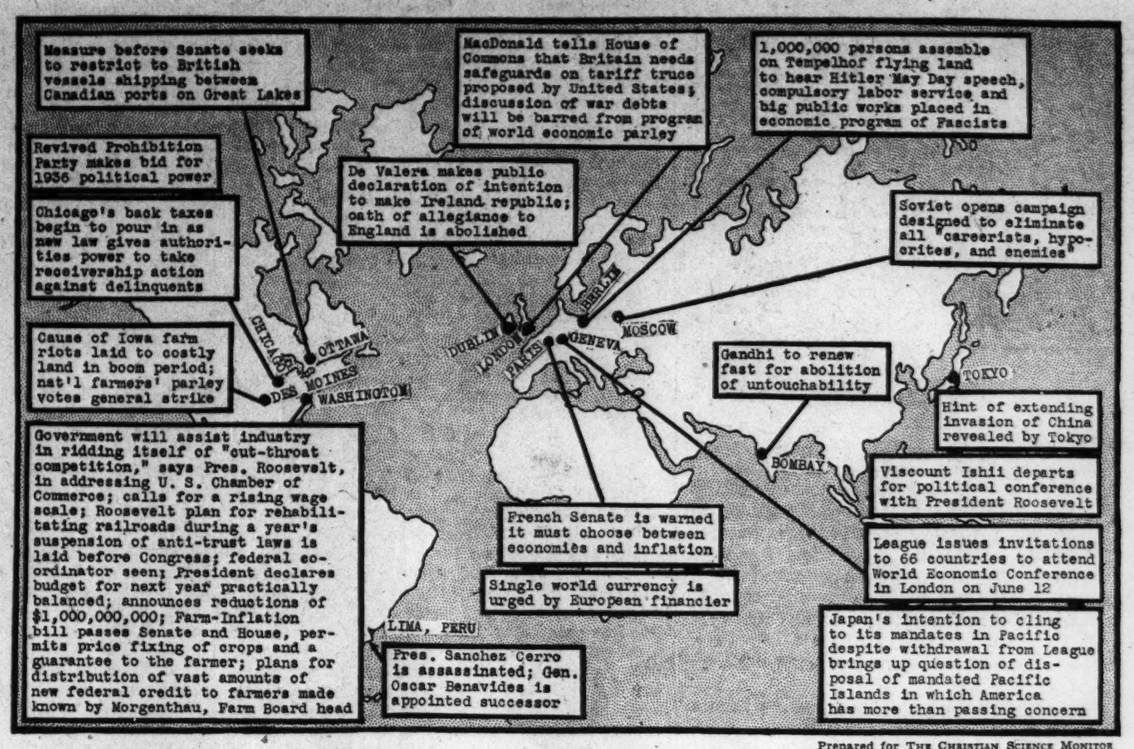
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Brevities

Atlanta Constitution: What a language! Sending 250,000 of us into the forest to get us out of the woods.

Toledo Blade: "They say," a simple phrase used by people who are unwilling to assume responsibility for the story.

World News of the Week at a Glance



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

White Baneberry

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NEARLY everyone who has tramped the eastern woods and fields either in spring or summer knows the white baneberry. Its leaves and blossoms, once identified, can never be mistaken for anything else.

The plant grows to an average height of about two feet. Some of the leaflets in the compound leaf are lobed; all are sharply toothed and pointed. The flowers are small, white, and feathery—forming a thick terminal cluster.

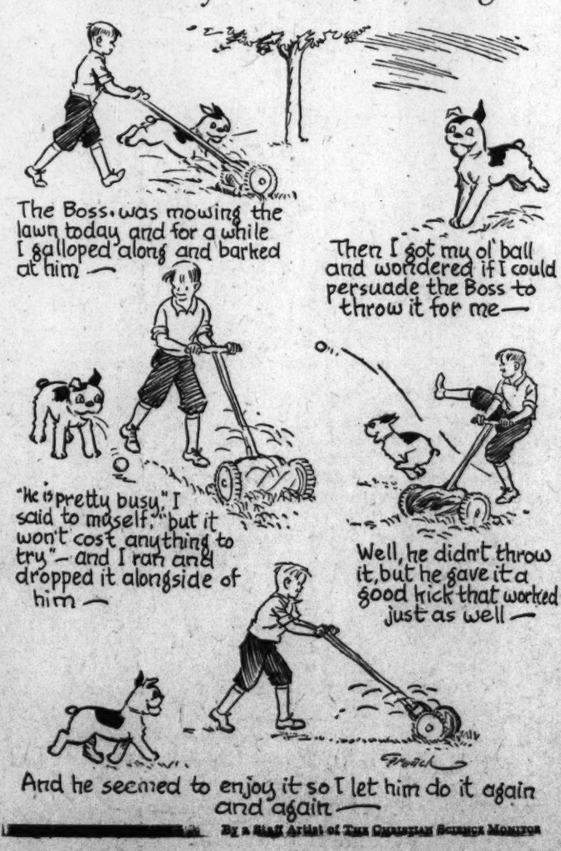
In midsummer the flower cluster develops into a group of from four to ten "dolls' eyes" with dark spots on a white background. These are the fruits which form such a conspicuous addition to woodland fringes. Hardly a patch of cool, shady, moist woods between Nova Scotia and Georgia, westward to the Rockies, is without a few specimens.

"Is the hooded 'cabbage' part of the skunk cabbage the fruit or flower?" asks Miss C. P. of Agawam, Mass.

It is a modified leaf which curls about the tiny flowers on a fleshy spike inside. In this respect it is similar to the modified leaf which incloses the flowers of a near relative, the calla lily. The true leaves appear somewhat later than the blossoms, and grow to be extremely large where conditions are ideal.

Note—Readers are invited to submit questions on nature subjects to be answered through this column.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

THE difficult is that which can be done immediately, the impossible that which takes a little longer.—NANSEN.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Saral—*Say'-ri* (both vowels long).

Hagar—*Hay'-gar* (first *a* long, second as in sofa).

Ishmael—*Ish'-may-el* (*i* short, *a* as in chaotic, *e* short).

Hiddekel—*Hid'-e-kel* (*i* short, first *e* as in create, second short).

Uphaz—*U'-faz* (*u* long, *a* short).

Daniel—Two syllables.

Bondage, image—*Bon'-daje* and *im'-aje*; not *bon'-dij* and *im'-ij*.

Hygiene—Preferably three syllables.

"Bowed" (Luke 13: 11)—Rimes with "loud," not "load."

"Beloved" (Dan. 10: 11, 19)—Two syllables, *be-luvd'*.

"In my father's house are many mansions" (John 14: 2)—The Greek word rendered "mansions" is *mone*, literally "abiding places."

"Abram" and "Abraham" (Gen. 17: 5)—The meaning of "Abram" seems to be "Exalted (*ram*) father (*ab*)." The suggestion in the text that "Abraham" means "father of a multitude or of many nations" is generally admitted to be a play upon words rather than an etymology (as often in the Old Testament). There is no word *raham* in Hebrew, but the word for multitude is *hamon*, which seems to have suggested the change from "Abram" to "Abraham," and the meaning attached to the latter name by the writer.

"He that was born after the flesh persecuted him that was born after the spirit" (Gal. 4: 29)—All we are told in Genesis is that Ishmael mocked Isaac (Gen. 21: 9), but, according to the tradition of the Talmud, which Paul no doubt learned from his teacher Gamaliel (Acts 22: 3), Ishmael, "the son of the bond woman"—"born after the flesh"—actually assaulted Isaac, who was born to Sarah in fulfillment of divine promise.

"Sometimes" (Eph. 5: 8)—This represents the Greek word *pote*, which means literally "once," not "occasionally," as might be inferred.

"Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage" (Gal. 5: 1)—This translation takes no account of the mark which divides the sense in the best editions of the Greek text. A literal rendering would be: "Christ set us free for freedom: therefore stand firm, and be not again held down by the yoke of slavery." (Or, word for word: "In the freedom with which is the Christ made free, stand you firm, and not again in a yoke of bondage be you held fast."). Compare Weymouth: "Christ has made us completely free; stand fast then and do not again be hampered with the yoke of slavery."

"Ruler of the synagogue" (Luke 13: 14)—The ruler (or rulers) of the synagogue (for sometimes there was more than one) came immediately after the scribes in rank. The chief duties were to keep order—as here—and to decide who should conduct the services (Acts 13: 15).

"The holy" (Prov. 9: 10)—Rather "the Holy One," one of the regular names for God in the Old Testament (see Isa. 1: 4, etc.).

"I am come for thy words" (Dan. 10: 12)—The original is more exactly translated: "I am come because of thy prayer." Compare Moffatt: "For the sake of your prayers I am here."

"Vanity" (Psalms 119: 37)—The Hebrew word thus rendered means literally "emptiness, nothingness, worthlessness." It may be noted that it is a different word from that translated "vanity" (literally, "vapor, or breath") so often in Ecclesiastes.

"Almighty God" (Gen. 17: 1)—The note in the Scofield Reference Bible is significant, particularly in connection with the view of God as "Father-Mother":

> The etymological signification of Almighty God (El Shaddai) is both interesting and touching. God (El) signifies the "Strong One." The qualifying word *Shaddai* is formed from the Hebrew word *shad*, "the breast," invariably used in Scripture for a woman's breast. *Shaddai* therefore means primarily "the breasted." God is *Shaddai* because He is the Nourisher, the Strength-giver, and so, in a secondary sense, the Satisfier, who pours Himself into believing lives. . . .
>
> It is on every account to be regretted that *Shaddai* was translated "Almighty." The primary name *El* or *Elohim* sufficiently expresses almightiness. "All-sufficient" would far better express both the Hebrew meaning and the characteristic use of the name in Scripture.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Plenty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Marshall, Mich.

THERE seems much to be done in the way of civic relief in a middle western city. The system of supplying the needs of unfortunate ones went on a new basis the first of the year, and present funds for this work are low.

The welfare director sighed as he reached for the telephone in answer to one of numerous calls. A hearty, cheerful voice responded, saying: "This is Farmer S——, out in B—— township. We'd like you to furnish us a big hungry family to share our holiday. Our poultry doesn't bring much, and we have a cellar full of vegetables we can't sell, plenty of fuel to cook a good dinner—and all we need is a nice crowd of hungry youngsters to appreciate it."

And so two families were assured of a joyful "get-together." And a solution to the problem of lack in the midst of plenty was seen.

Restaurants

BOSTON

Cafe Minerva
at 216 Huntington Avenue, Boston
(Opp. Christian Science church)
Reputed Cuisine
Exceptional Service
Week-Day Luncheon 40c
Table d'Hôte Dinner 60c, 75c and $1.00
Music Every Evening
Visit our Cafeteria next door.

GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Symphony Hall

Ye Piccadilly
1122 BOYLSTON ST., corner Hemenway
Luncheons - Dinners 40c to 75c
Sunday Dinners 50c to $1
A la carte service—Music
Our adjoining cafeteria open 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.
DAILY SPECIALS 25c to 40c

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Fall Course
Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Katharine Cornell
will close her New York run in "ALIEN CORN" in the Belasco Theater May 13 to present this play in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, appearing in the latter city during the Century of Progress World's Fair.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
LE GALLIENNE'S Production
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON as Alice
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri. and Sat. 2:30
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42 St.
Prices 50c-$2 plus tax

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

PLAZA THEATRE ASHEVILLE N. C.
RUBINOFF in Person
With
HIS ORCHESTRA OF TWENTY
MATINEE AND NIGHT
MAY 8, 1933

Amusements

BOSTON

BOSTON GARDEN—1 Week Only
TWICE DAILY Beg. MONDAY AFT'N MAY 8
Performances 2 & 8—Doors Open 1 & 7
RINGLING BROS and BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
Celebrating RINGLING GOLDEN JUBILEE
with 1000 Amazing World-Wide Attractions including The DURBAR, Colossal Spectacle
ASTOUNDING NEW FEATURE!
GIRAFFE-NECK WOMEN from BURMA
BEATTY Battling 40 New LIONS and TIGERS
900 Stars — 100 Clowns — 50 Elephants — 700 Horses—Vast Zoo—Congress of FREAKS
Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Incl. Tax
Center Box Seats $3.00, including tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Afternoon Except Saturday
Entire Upper Balcony UNRESERVED 50c Inc. Tax
Tickets Now on Sale at Boston Garden and Filene's

Frederick Leland Players
presents PHILIP BARRY'S Comedy
"The Youngest"
Friday and Saturday Evgs., May 19 and 20
Repertory Theatre
SEATS RESERVED, 75c, 50c, 25c, tax inc.
Advance reservations LIBerty 7171

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT at 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

MAJESTIC—Pop. Mat. Today
The STUDENT PRINCE
Evgs. 50c to $3—Sat. Mats. 50c to $1.50
Wed. Mats. 50c to $1 Plus Tax

SHUBERT
EVGS. AT 8:15
OF THEE I SING
ORIGINAL CAST WITH WILLIAM GAXTON, LOIS MORAN, VICTOR MOORE
Evgs 50c to $3. Wed. & Sat. Mats. 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Three Aims for Industry

EVERY one of the three requests President Roosevelt made to American business in his address to the United States Chamber of Commerce deserves a favorable response. The lot of every man, woman or child who is touched by industry in the United States will be improved if such a response can be obtained. And American industry will itself achieve a sounder, more permanently profitable basis.

The requests were:

That employers try to increase wages as fast as prices increase through inflation.

That business men coöperate with one another and with the Government to end chaotic price cutting and unfair competition.

That individual industries seek more to find their own welfare in the welfare of the whole nation.

To employers who are today hard pressed to maintain present wages and retain present workers, the President's first request may sound strange or even impossible. Especially in view of the reduction he has recently ordered in government pay rolls. It should be recognized, however, that the general level of wages has fallen farther and faster than federal salaries. And the President's plea that wages keep up with the rise in prices is plainly in the interest of business itself.

If prices rise without an accompanying increase in wages, workers now employed will be pinched. They will not be able to buy so much as at present. And it is upon an increase in buying that business improvement waits. It is true that higher prices may cause a flurry of speculative buying by those who have money and wish to beat a rise in prices. And enough of such buying will, of course, put many producers back to work and put fresh buying power in their hands. But economic restoration will come most quickly if that vast non-speculative reservoir of buying power represented by present wages is kept at a level proportionate to a rising level of prices.

Present stoppage of industry arises largely from a failure to keep buying power flowing into the hands of buyers as fast as goods flow from machines. Industry will start again more easily and keep going more steadily if that mistake is not repeated. Looked at thus, the President's request is not merely one of justice for employees but of self-help for employers.

The need for coöperation among employers in responding to Mr. Roosevelt's first request emphasizes the importance of his second. If one employer keeps down wages, all his competitors are forced to hold them down or be handicapped in competition. If one firm indulges in unfair practices, its competitors must find means to meet the attack.

Many industries today have trade associations which attempt to uphold certain ethical codes and standards of competition. They have registered some very encouraging victories. But there have been defeats. Some of these have been due to timidity or complaisance in face of ruthless racketeering by a minority.

And other failures have resulted from restrictions imposed upon more effective organization by anti-trust laws. The Administration is bent now upon relaxing such hindrances. And there is hope that by various devices, such as the Swope plan with which the electrical manufacturers are now experimenting, industries can eliminate internal chaos and join in a coördinated national economy.

Such coördination is coming. Many troubles are forcing it upon many countries. One need for it can be illustrated by going back again to the question of wages. One industry's workers are another's market. If motor makers pay low wages there is less buying of radios, or lawn mowers, or vacuum cleaners or houses. If radio manufacturers pay low wages or stop production, the motor makers sell fewer cars.

The need for coördination is plain. Some nations are seeking it through state Socialism, principally under Fascist or Communist governments. Great Britain is experimenting with ingenious forms of private and governmental partnership. In America there are proposals for a thirty-hour week, for a minimum wage law, to say nothing of more ambitious schemes for governmental control of business.

How American industry responds to the President's three requests will show whether this coördination can be achieved voluntarily or must be enforced by government.

Retroactive and Why

ORDINARILY the making of a retroactive law is very much frowned upon, so much so that the American Constitution forbids a state to make *ex post facto* enactments. Hence when President Roosevelt recommends —as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the National Transportation Committee and others have done—that the recapture clause of the Transportation Act of 1920 not only should be repealed but should be repealed retroactively, some may wish a word of explanation.

This recapture clause provides that one-half of any annual earnings made by a railroad above 6 per cent on its valuation shall be forfeited to the Government, to be placed in a fund to be used for making loans to the weaker roads. Many difficulties have arisen in its administration.

In the first place the valuations on which the 6 per cent is to be calculated are far from being established. The I. C. C. has made valuations, but whether they are made on the proper basis is still a much-disputed point in court. Until a valuation is accepted nobody can tell what 6 per cent of it is. To attempt to carry through recapture of earnings would involve court controversy in the case of nearly every railroad affected, and nearly endless litigation in the aggregate.

Secondly, the calculations as to what should be recaptured have worked out very differently than authors of the plan expected. A number of the strongest railroads, because conservatively capitalized in comparison with physical valuation, show no recapturable income. Instead, if the Government pressed its claims it would collect from a number of weaker carriers, some actually in receivership, since their earnings are large in proportion to actual valuation but not enough to support their stock and bond structure.

Thirdly, it has come to be recognized that railroads no less than other businesses need to be permitted to lay aside reserves in favorable years to tide them over the traffic droughts of lean years. Not only does this apply to the future, but if American railroads ever needed their earned reserves they need them now.

According to I. C. C. estimates, the railroads are liable for nearly $360,000,000 of recapturable earnings for the years from 1920 to 1930, but less than $11,000,000 has been paid in and most of that under protests which prevent its use. Thus the principal effect of the recapture experiment has been to tie up or at least throw a doubt on millions of dollars of funds which could frequently be used to better advantage by the lines that have earned them than by the line to which they might be distributed.

It is not enough merely to cease tying up further funds this way; the present impoundment should be released. To make repeal of the recapture clause retroactive is not to give up any Government revenue, but merely to relieve the Government of a great mass of fruitless litigation.

Boys Will Be Boys

OPPORTUNITY didn't even have time to knock before six alert boys in the Passaic Orphan Asylum swarmed into a torrential rainstorm to meet it the other day and flagged the outbound Jersey City Express fifty feet short of a washout on the Erie Railroad tracks close by the home.

Things are happening pretty fast now at the orphanage, and six bewildered boys are fidgeting a bit self-consciously under the spotlight of public acclaim. Newspaper reporters are interrupting their school recitations. Formidable crescents of cameras click before the asylum steps. Microphones are thrust before startled young faces. Telegrams pour in from senators and congressmen. The Mayor of Passaic talks of special medals.

The boys are beginning to protest. They let fifteen-year-old Douglas Fleming voice their sentiments: "When you see a hole in the track and the train is coming, you've got to stop the train." The fellows can't quite appreciate the significance of all this fuss. As for that banquet and a free trip to the ball game as the guests of Babe Ruth—well, of course, that is a different matter.

But the admiring public will not let the incident end there. The Metropolitan League of Erie Commuters is planning to take up a collection. It is intimated that already funds for a college education for each boy are in sight.

Meanwhile, Matron Emily McCrea has put in a steadying oar. She hopes the spirit manifested by her youthful charges will help people to realize that orphan children have all the courage and the aspirations of more fortunate children. It should. The boys who stood on the Erie tracks and waved their coats until grinding brakes brought the commuter-laden express to a safe stop waved a signal also in the faces of those who would raise a social bar against such children.

The McKee Exit

RESIGNATION of Mr. Joseph V. McKee as president of New York City's Board of Aldermen and his retirement from politics to enter the field of private business serves again to focus national attention on the extent to which bossism has its grip on American municipal government—a condition made possible only by the callous indifference of the enfranchised citizen to clean, honest city rule.

Official denials notwithstanding, it appears that Mr. McKee's action was his bow to that traditional party dictum—regularity—when he found himself lacking the necessary independent support to challenge successfully the Tammany overlordship.

As an individual job holder, Mr. McKee's case is of small moment; as indicative of how the system works, it is of nation-wide significance.

During the whole of the James J. Walker mayoralty, Mr. McKee voted yes or no in the Municipal Council as the party machine dictated, and so long as he did this was secure in his aldermanic job. During this period there was a wholesale boosting of city salaries, including Mr. McKee's, and an orgy of municipal spending without parallel in America.

Nowhere does the record show that Mr. McKee opposed this high-handed extravagance until, through charter provisions, he came into the ad interim Mayoralty between the Walker and the John P. O'Brien régimes. His subsequent opposition to Tammany misrule quickly won organization hostility, but so endeared him to citizens that more than 264,000 voters wrote in his name for Mayor in the special election last fall in one of the strongest exhibitions of independent voting any city has ever seen.

Mr. McKee has made it clear that he takes to his retirement no political illusions. Although he has "always believed in and stood by the party system," he sees political leadership under it "hemmed in by party limitations."

The system in New York is as old as Tammany. There is no dearth of men of outstanding ability to lead an independent movement were such a leader assured of realistic support from the anti-Tammany groups that would give him immunity from reprisals such as those just enforced against Mr. McKee.

Only the most confirmed optimist who has lost all sense of realism can ignore the facts or believe that reform campaigns that put up mere men of straw for the Tammany whirlwind to blow away at election time can win. He must know that reform will fail of both leader and following as long as unification of energies is wanting, for it is not alone the Manhattan Democracy as represented in Tammany Hall that must be fought. The interests of bossism in each of the five boroughs are identical.

It is precisely this lesson in unity that the anti-Tammany groups, too, must learn. This achieved, the leader who can carry their banner to victory will be easily found. Short of it they will wake up on the day after the next election, again on the outside looking in.

May

THEY came to bury Cæsar, not to praise him. But everybody knows how the party ended up. So anyone who appoints himself a "destructive critic" of the month of May should recognize at the outset that whatever he says may be used against him—particularly if he says it against May.

This is the blond month of the year. April's rain-drenched hair was touched with the shadows of deeper, earlier dusks. June's will be a richer cast—with soft browns among the gold. In between stands May, resplendently, almost blatantly, blond.

And almost too popular.

After all, doesn't it seem that such a pleasant temper must be forced sometimes? Smiling for thirty-one days is a feat few human beings have accomplished. Doesn't it seem that May must be a hypocrite, say a third that time? And all those buds—isn't that overdoing it? Oh, let her be obliging, gracious, yes even forever smiling. But a hundred—maybe a thousand—promises to the bough! And getting all the credit for them when it was April's tears that made them possible. Well, May is like that.

True, the weather is glorious. And May doesn't turn on you with a blizzard. But she makes picnics inevitable. And sets you to work in the garden. She breaks your cherished companionship with the furnace. And she insists that you go out for a walk when you're almost certain you'd be more comfortable in the big chair in the living room. She makes you think about places to spend a vacation when you're sure you can't afford it. And somehow she is able to impress you that she's doing it all for your sake. In fact, by the time June comes round, you actually think you've enjoyed May.

And that's how she manages to keep her popularity.

But some of us are abreast of her tactics. We go out for picnics, of course, and for walks. And we snap our fingers at the coal bin. We hurry to get out the garden tools and into our overalls. And we smile a good deal, and laugh quite often, and go around as if we were having a wonderful time. Which we're not, of course. But if May intends to deceive us with her pleasant ways, we'll pay her back in kind. At any rate, it's easier than moping—in May.

Pulitzer Prizes

EVIDENTLY historical and political considerations were prominent in the thought of the judges who awarded the 1932 Pulitzer Prizes for Literature. For the novel, the poem and the play thus honored dealt, as clearly as the history and the biography, with history and with politics. Dealt with them very critically, too; the novel quite mercilessly with the decayed aristocracy of a southern state some years after the Civil War, the poem with adventures of the soldiers of Cortez, and the play with a pork-barrel bill at Washington.

Probably there should be an annual reminder that these prizes are not awarded, as they usually are assumed to be, to the "best" American novel, poem and play of the year. The committee is not required to be so presumptuous. The tests are social and educational, rather than literary or dramatic.

When this is understood, it becomes apparent that the judges, whether you agree with their choices or not, have acted intelligently. A novel that deals with a little understood period of history in the American South, a poem that dramatizes a notorious conquest, a play that satirizes what is said to be the Washington custom of padding appropriation bills—surely these are reasonable choices.

Nor should the value of these prizes as a contribution to economic recovery be overlooked. For did not the newspapers, on the very day of the awards, carry large advertisements of the prize-winning books?

Editorial Notes

The recent earthquake at Long Beach, Calif., did not deter the city from going ahead with plans for its annual Better Homes and Building Exposition. This was held according to schedule, but with a far larger exhibit than planned, for in addition to the formal show in the municipal auditorium there were on view in every section of the city large numbers of structures that came within the designation—the better homes and buildings that had come through the severe shake-up without a crack.

If the chap who used to protest that he "couldn't carry a tune in a basket" will overcome his modesty only to a slight degree he may yet be of use to the musical world. Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, hopes to give the world a new insight into old melodies by a study of ancient Byzantine manuscripts from the monastery of Athos in Turkey, which is accessible only by a basket drawn up the side of a precipitous cliff.

Already many persons who like to keep the budget of their outdoor doings in balance are cheerfully finding out that there has been no depreciation in daylight saving since last summer.

With all the agitation in Congress, one wonders whether it is still quite true that if we take care of the dimes the dollars will take care of themselves.

Exchange Dumping

By H. B. ELLISTON

AGITATION against "exchange dumping" of foreign goods into the United States has received impetus from Mr. Garet Garrett's article, "The Economic Drive Against America," which appeared in a recent number of the Saturday Evening Post.

The count is against Britain and Japan. Pounds and yen, unlinked from gold, are being purposely depreciated, he says, so that pound and yen goods are enabled successfully to compete with American goods in the United States and in neutral markets. Mr. Garrett makes a picture of such plausible anti-Americanism that thousands of his readers are now redrawing it wherever men and women foregather. It is inexplicably held to be confirmed by America's lapse off gold. This accounts for the frequently heard remark: "That spoiled their little game," or "Now we'll show 'em."

The picture leaves out several pertinent facts. Let us add them to the Garrett collection. Then, if the reader also deems them pertinent, they might be useful in helping him redraw the Garrett picture.

In 1925 Great Britain led the procession of countries whose war efforts had taken them off the gold standard back to that standard. Britain chose to stabilize the paper pound at its pre-war parity with gold. Since the United States had not abandoned the gold standard, this meant that the pound was restabilized at its pre-war relation with the dollar, or $4.86 to the pound. The deed was accomplished merely by act of Parliament.

An Overvalued Pound

But that deed did not express the natural or home level of the pound. It overvalued the exchange level. Thus British goods for sale abroad cost more in foreign currencies. According to Lord Melchett, the act added 2 shillings to the price of Welsh export coal. And foreign goods cost less in pounds. In a country so dependent upon exports, the act appeared Spartan, not to say quixotic.

Two hopes were held out in Britain by those who put Britain back on this $4.86 pound: Either that home prices would decline further or that world gold prices would improve; or both.

British prices, however, fell by 15 per cent between 1925 and 1929. The fall was not enough to satisfy exchange requirements. The reason was that British labor would not be deflated. In 1926 the test came. A general strike was the result. So hope was concentrated on a rise in the world (gold) price level. It was doomed to disappointment. To find how the world (gold) price level behaved, we may consult the American index. That of the Department of Labor Statistics was 103.5 in 1925. It dropped to 100 in 1926; 95.4 in 1927; 96.7 in 1928; 95.3 in 1929. A mild decline, but a decline, none the less; not the expected advance.

In order to maintain the pound at its overvalued par, Britain had to borrow short from world speculators. When, in midsummer 1931, they all seemed to be demanding their money at once, there was no option but to leave the gold standard. The pound, artificially supported by this incoming capital for so long, fell like a plummet, and has been about 30 per cent below par.

Japan brought up the end of the procession back to the gold standard. She opened the year 1930 with the announcement of her return. Again the same phenomenon was witnessed. The yen, like the pound, was overvalued in foreign markets when compared with the level of domestic prices. Japan's action was even more quixotic than Britain's. Like Britain, she is peculiarly dependent upon exports. Yet she was not only making yen goods more expensive in foreign prices, but also taking that step when the world (gold) price level was already beginning its cataclysmic drop.

Of course Japan was unable to stay on the gold standard. She continued a policy of deflation at home in order to try to get down to the world price level. Since Japanese labor is more complaisant than British, the policy seemed to be meeting with some success. The British suspension, however, unsettled Japanese capital, which started to fly out of Japan, leaving the Japanese no option but to suspend gold payments.

Running a "Corner" on Gold

Now, before we see what these countries then did, it is interesting to find out how they felt. Both countries, mark you, had depended upon a rise in the world (gold) price level. The first condition of such a revival was the free flow of gold between nations. But, according to both the British and the Japanese view, held separately, gold was not allowed to flow freely by either France or the United States.

This theory led them further. By impounding or sterilizing gold, France and the United States did two things, it was alleged. First, they made the gold standard a Franco-American standard, with the franc and the dollar in control of world prices, instead of gold. Secondly, they induced an artificial bidding for gold, which, in accordance with supply and demand, made it dearer. This latter is another way of saying that they lowered the world price level.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, one of Britain's leading bankers, at the 1928 meeting of his stockholders, said:

> If the price level in America fluctuated according to the movements of gold, the purchasing power or value of the dollar would still depend, as it did formerly, upon the value of gold. But we know that this is not so. . . . The American price level is not affected by gold movements, but is controlled by the policy of the Reserve Banks in expanding or contracting credit. . . . The conclusion, therefore, is forced upon us, that, in a very real sense, the world is on a dollar standard.

In presenting the last Japanese budget, Finance Minister Korekuyo Takahashi said:

> The Japanese people are waging an economic war, with their labor as their chief weapon, against America and France, which are fighting with gold. This war has been turning out favorably for Japan, and the joint efforts of the people and the Government are beginning to bear fruit.

Going off gold gave to both countries a new freedom. With the foreign price of their currencies unlinked with, or unfixed in, gold, they fluctuated according to their supply and demand upon the foreign exchanges. Britain wanted to find out what was the natural price of sterling. Everybody, including Mr. Garrett, knew that at $4.86 it was overvalued. But Britain also wanted to keep it stable. De facto stabilization is necessary before de jure stabilization, as M. Poincaré demonstrated prior to France's return to gold in 1928. In 1925 Britain had admittedly acted too hastily. This time she would be careful. So, in the 1932 budget, presented in April, a £150,000,000 exchange equalization fund was voted. This was to be used to iron out undue fluctuations in the foreign pound caused by the flight and reflight of international speculative funds. Dollars or francs are bought or sold in pursuit of this aim.

This fund has aroused Mr. Garrett's ire. He believes it is being used for the purpose of depressing the foreign pound artificially. Not a word is said about the present need of guarding national economies from international speculators who can play ducks and drakes with them. A word surely was in order. For President Roosevelt, when saying that he would reapply the embargo against gold shipments, explained that the United States intended to quit the competition with speculators.

What is the present natural price of sterling? Is it higher than it would be without aid from the fund? I don't know. One can only say that, within a month after September 21, 1931, when the currency left gold, it had dropped of its own volition by no less than 25 per cent. Prior to the American lapse off the gold standard, 18 months later, the drop had only reached 30 per cent. Whether this was unduly low, only the operators of the equalization fund can tell.

The dark and devious game that Britain is alleged to be playing with her currency has one amusing aspect. One of the managers of the Equalization Fund is an American, Mr. O. M. W. Sprague, who was given leave of absence from Harvard to become adviser to the Bank of England. Britain in pre-war days, as von Bülow reminds us, chose Germans for her best diplomatic positions. In post-war days the bank has leaned on Americans: first, Mr. W. W. Stewart, now Mr. Sprague. One can scarcely credit Mr. Sprague with British villainy.

British exporters would undoubtedly prefer to see the pound artificially depressed. British policy undoubtedly leans in that direction. Gone are the days when Britain saw her prestige tied up in an overvalued pound. For six long years she dearly paid for the empty privilege of "looking the dollar in the face." For four years before that she underwent tribulation in preparing for that empty privilege. Many British exporters feel that the economic existence of Britain is dependent upon the maintenance of an undervalued pound until the world agrees to an international standard. But, again, to what extent they have got the ear of the fund, none can tell.

Japan is in a different position. She has no exchange fund, at least none has been announced. But, unlike Britain, she has been inflating her currency at home, and this has the effect of cheapening it on the foreign exchanges. Thus the Japanese yen has been cut in half in terms of the American dollar. Mr. Takahashi, in his blunt budget statement, did not shrink from giving the reason as an effort to undersell Japan's competitors abroad. He certainly gives a handle to Mr. Garrett. But, it should again be noted that the Japanese inflation is held to be a riposte to Franco-American monopolization of gold.

A Theory Gone Awry

The inference of Mr. Garrett's statement, which has since been echoed by responsible American politicians, is that the United States is being inundated with cheap foreign goods supplied by Britain and Japan. That should certainly be the effect in theory. But the proof of the pudding is always in the eating. The following is a table provided by the Department of Commerce of the percentual *decline* in the value of American imports from 1931 to 1932 from countries on and off the gold standard:

	Per cent
United Kingdom (non-gold)	44.9
Japan (non-gold)	35.1
France (gold)	43.5
Germany (gold)	42.1
Italy (gold)	32.3

Mr. Garrett's omission of these figures from his picture excuses an underscoring of their meaning. They show that the exports to the United States from non-gold Britain have declined more than have those from gold France. They show that the exports to the United States from non-gold Japan have declined more than have those from gold Italy. Yet the American people are being given to understand that they are being flooded with imports from two non-gold countries!

It is quite true that in certain lines foreign goods are selling in the United States at non-competitive prices. But on the whole there is no flood of foreign imports. There is a famine. Imports last year declined in value by 37 per cent, with no rise so far this year. At this rate of decline an extremely strong case for keeping out cheap foreign goods will still be made when American imports have descended to zero! They have already reached the lowest point in twenty-two years.

The fact is that depreciated and depreciating exchanges do *not* stimulate world trade. They kill it. No index has reached such a "low" as has world trade. At the last meeting of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations one member displayed a chart of the rate of decline, and stated that if that rate continued another year, no goods at all would be exchanged across international frontiers. The reason is plain enough. Amid present conditions traders are transformed into speculators.

No Time for Retaliation

A final remark may be made to show the incompleteness of Mr. Garrett's case. According to British trade returns, Britain bought from the United States in 1932 goods to the value of £83,671,879. In return she sold only £15,098,272. For years this one-sided trade has marked the relations between the two countries. The relation has been getting progressively one-sided in America's favor. Yet, to listen to the oratory about "exchange dumping," one would think that this relation was reversed—that is, Great Britain had sold £83,671,879 and bought only £15,098,272.

Britain has been willing to accept a so-called unfavorable trade relation with the world at large as well as with the United States. This she regards as the logical situation for a creditor nation. Unless you want gold in payment of debts, you must accept goods and services.

The agitation is a usual manifestation at this stage of a business depression. Lack of faith is like dry rot. It progresses. It begins in the financial field. Then it enters the commercial field. Now it is making inroads into the political field. And it reaches a high point when the validity of statistics is denied in the effort to prove human mendacity! It reaches the point of absurdity when the journalistic opinions of Mr. Garrett are preferred to the statistized conclusions of the Republican chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien.

"Retaliation" with a paper dollar has been advocated as a means of "showing 'em." Any competition in so-called exchange dumping will only recoil on the heads of the dumpers. It would lead only to loss of all foreign trade. It would be far more likely to bring on war than any other single factor. Much better for the nations to subordinate their growing suspicion of one another in an effort to win back some international standard which will clean out the channels of world trade and lessen the possibilities of world misunderstanding.